The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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APART.

You and I must walk apart,
Though it almost breaks my heart,
Though the bitter tear-drops fall,
And shadows darkly cover all.

Oh! your voice it haunts me still—
Over thoughts I have no will;
They wander, love, to you again,
And bring sad fancies in their train.

Oh, I've loved you—loved you well—
More than words can ever tell,
But my love has proved in vain,
Nought is left but grief and pain.

Once you vowed a solemn vow,
Does its memory haunt you now—
Or is your heart too seared by pride,
Or the gulf between too wide?

You vowed to ever faithful prove,
To ever be constant to your love,
To always cherish faith and truth,
As pure and bright as early youth.

But now, alas, you've proved untrue.
You've wrecked the hopes and dreams I knew,
You've bartered love for worldly dross,
God help me not to mourn your loss.

GOOD NIGHT.

Ye soft blue eyes, good night, good night!
Now gently close to sweetest dreams;
That ye may ope so clear and bright,
To greet the morning's golden beams—
Ye soft blue eyes, good night, good night!

Ye sweet red lips, good night, good night!
When in the heavens the stars appear
Closed in the rose's chalice bright;
That silent hour—it now draws near;
So, sweet red lips, good night, good night!

Oh! thou loved face, good night, good night!
Whilst thy beauty is still awake,
Ah! who would miss the days' broad light?
Thy hallowed slumbers none shall break,
Thou dear loved face, good night, good night!
—*Adolphus Muller.*

LIFE.

BY RICHARD COE:

An infant on its mother's breast,
A bouncing boy at play,
A youth by maiden fair caressed,
A stalwart man with care oppressed,
An old man silver gray—
Is all of life we know.
A smile, a tear,
A joy, a fear,
And all is o'er below!

NOT GUILTY.

One day, a good many years ago, a young woman knocked at the door of a little cottage in the suburbs of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The knock was immediately responded to by the opening of the door from within. An aged woman, neatly dressed, and who had evidently risen from her wheel, was the sole inmate of the little cot.

"Bless your heart girl," said the dame, as she entered with her visitor, and sat down to the wheel again; "there must surely be something particular about you today, for you did not use to knock."

"I was afraid some one might be with you, mother," said the girl, who had taken a seat opposite to the spinner.

"And though a neighbor had been here," replied the dame, "this surely wouldn't have frightened you away. But the truth is, you have got something to say to me, Catharine," continued the speaker, kindly; "out with it, my dear, and depend upon the best counsel that old Hannah can give."

The young woman blushed, and did not immediately speak.

"Has William Hutton asked you to be his wife, Catharine?" said the dame, who easily and rightly anticipated the matter that was in the mind of her youthful visitor.

"He has, mother," was the reply.

The old woman began to birr earnestly at the wheel.

"Well, my dear," said she, after a short pause, "is not this but what you have long expected—ay, and wished? He has your heart; and so, I suppose it needs no witch to tell what will be the end on't."

This might be all very true, but there was something upon Catharine's mind which struggled to be out, and out it came.

"Dear Hannah," said she, seating herself close by the dame, and taking hold of her hand, "you have been a kind friend—a parent to me, since my own poor mother died, and I have no one else to look to for advice but yourself. I have not given William an answer, and would not till I had spoken to you; especially as something—as you once said——"

"What did I say, Catharine?" interrupted the old woman; "nothing against the man you love, surely. He is, from all that I have seen and heard, kind-hearted, industrious, and every way well behaved."

"Yes, Hannah," replied the young woman; but you once said, after I had brought him once or twice to see you, that you did not like those—those sorts of low fits that sometimes fall upon him even in company. I have often noticed them since, Hannah," continued Catharine, with a sigh.

"Plague on my old, thoughtless tongue for saying any such things to vex you, my dear child. Heed not so careless a speech, Catharine. He was a soldier, you know, a good many years ago, before he was twenty, and fought for his country. He may have seen sights then that make him grave to think upon, without the least cause for blaming himself. But whatever it may be, I meant not, Catharine, that you should take such a passing word to heart. If he has some little cares you will easily soothe them and make him happy."

As the worthy dame spoke, her visitor's face gradually cleared, and after some further conversation, Catharine left the cottage lightened at heart with the thought that her old friend approved of her following the course to which her inclinations led her. Catharine Smith was indeed well entitled to pay respect to the counsels of Hannah. The latter had never been married, and spent the greater part of her life in the service of a wealthy family at Matpeth. When she was there the widowed mother of Catharine had died at Newcastle, and on hearing of the circumstances, Hannah, though a friend merely and no relation, had sent for the orphan, then about ten years of age, and had taken care of her till she grew fit to maintain herself by service. On finding herself unable to continue a working life no longer, Hannah had retired to Newcastle, her native place, where she lived in humble comfort on the earnings of her career of servitude. Catharine came back with her to Newcastle, and immediately entered into service there. Hannah and Catharine had been two years in these respective situations when the dialogue which has been recorded took place.

On the succeeding expiry of her term of service, Catharine was married to the young man whose name has been stated as being William Hutton. He was a joiner by trade, and bore, as Hannah had said, an excellent character. The first visit paid by the new married pair was to the cottage of the old woman, who gazed on them with a truly maternal pride, thinking she had never seen so handsome a couple. The few years spent by Hutton in the army had given to his naturally good figure an erect manliness, which looked as well in one of his sex, as the slight, graceful figure, and fair, ingenuous countenance of Catharine was calculated to adorn womankind. Something of this kind, at least, was in the thoughts of old Hannah when Catharine and her husband visited the dame's little dwelling.

Many a future visit was paid by these same parties to Hannah, and on each occasion the old woman looked narrowly, though as unobtrusively as possible, into the state of the young wife's feelings, with a motherly anxiety to know if she was happy. For though Hannah—seeing Catharine's affections to be deeply engaged—had made light of her own early remarks upon the strange and most unpleasant gloom occasionally if not frequently observable in the look and manner of William Hutton, the old woman had never been able to rid her own mind altogether of misgivings upon the suject.

For many months after Catharine's marriage, however, Hannah could discover nothing but open, unalloyed happiness in the air and conversation of the youthful wife. But at length Hannah's anxious eye did perceive something like a change. Catharine seemed sometimes to fall, when visiting the cottage, into fits of abstraction not unlike those which had been observed in her husband. The aged dame felt quite distressed at the thought of her dear Catharine being unhappy, but for a long time held her peace on the subject, trusting that the cloud might be a temporary one, and would disappear.

It was not so, unfortunately. Though in their manner to each other when together nothing but the most cordial affection was was observable, Catharine, when she came alone to see Hannah, always seemed to prey to some uneasiness which all her efforts could not conceal from her old friend. Even when she became for the first time a mother, and, with all the beautiful pride of a young mother's love, presented her babe to Hannah, the latter could see signs of a secret grief imprinted on Catharine's brow. Hoping by her counsels to bring relief, Hannah at last took an opportunity to tell the young wife what she had observed, and besought her confidence. At first Catharine stammered forth a hurried assurance that she was perfectly happy, and, in a few seconds belied her words by bursting into tears, and owning that she was truly and indeed very unhappy.

"But I cannot, Hannah," she added, "I cannot tell the cause, not even to you!"

"Don't say so, my poor Cathearine," replied Hannah; "it is not mere idle curiosity that bids me interfere."

"Oh, no, Hannah," replied the young wife, "I know you speak from love to me."

"Well, then," continued the dame, "open your heart to me—age is a good adviser."

Catharine was silent.

"Is your husband harsh?" asked Hannah.

"No, no," cried the wife; "man could not be kinder to woman than he is to me."

"Perhaps, then, he indulges in drink—in private——"

"Hannah, you mistake altogether," was Catharine's reply; "my husband is as free from all such faults as ever man was."

"My dear child," said the old woman, almost smiling as the idea entered her head, "you are not suspicious—not jealous——"

"I have never had a moment's cause, Hannah," answered Catharine; "no, my griefs are not of that nature. He is one of the dearest and best of husbands."

Old Hannah was puzzled by these replies as much as she was distressed by the now open avowal of Catharine's having some hidden cause of sorrow; but seeing that her young friend could not make up her mind to a disclosure at the time, the aged dame gave up her inquiries, and told Catharine to think seriously of the propriety of confiding all to her.

Hannah conceived that, on mature consideration, Catharine would come to the resolution of seeking counsel at the cottage. And she was not wrong. In a few days after their late conversation, the young wife came to visit Hannah again, and after a little absent and embarrassed talk, entered upon the subject which was uppermost in the minds of both.

"Hannah," said Catharine, "I fear you can serve me nothing—I fear no living being can serve me. Oh, Hannah! good as my husband appears to be—good as he is—there is some dreadful weight pressing upon his mind, which destroys his peace and mine, too. Alas! the gloomy fits which you as well as I noticed in him, are not, I fear, without cause."

"All that I know of this cause arises from his expressions—his dreadful expressions while he is sleeping by my side. Hannah! he speaks in broken language of murder—of having committed a murder! He mutters about the 'streaming blood' that his hand drew from the 'innocent victim.' Alas! I have heard enough to tell me that he speaks of a young woman. Oh, Hannah! perhaps a woman deceived and killed by him!"

As Catharine said this, she shuddered, buried her face in that of the babe, which she carried in her arms.

Hannah was shocked to hear of this, but her good sense led her at once to suggest, for the comfort of the poor wife, that it was perfectly possible for her husband to imagine himself a murderer in his sleep, and speak without the slightest reality in the whole affair.

"Ah, Hannah," said Catharine, sadly, "these dreadful sayings are not the result of the night-mare slumber. They occur often—too often. Besides, when I first heard him mutter in his sleep of these horrible things, I mentioned the matter to him in the morning at our breakfast, and laughed at it; but he grew much agitated, and telling me to pay no attention to such things, 'as he sometimes talked nonsense, he knew, in his sleep,' he rose and went away, leaving his meal unfinished—indeed, scarcely touched. I am sure he does not know how often he speaks in his sleep; for I have never mentioned the subject again, though my rest is destroyed by it. And then his fits of sadness at ordinary moments! Hannah! Hannah! there is some mystery—some terrible mystery under it! Yes," continued the poor young wife, "he is so good, kind—so dutiful to God and to man. He has too much tenderness and feeling to harm a fly! Hannah, what am I to think or do, for I am wretched at present?"

It was long ere the old dame replied to this question. She mused deeply on what had been told her, and in the end said to Catharine:—

"My poor child, I cannot believe that. William is guilty of what these circumstances lay seemingly to his door. But if the worst be true, it is better for you to know it than to be in this killing suspense forever. Go and gain his confidence, Catharine; tell him all that has come to your ear, and say that you do so by my advice."

Hannah continued to use persuasions of the same kind for some time longer, and at length sent Catharine home, firmly resolved to follow the counsel given her.

On the following day Catharine once more presented herself at the abode of Hannah, and, as soon as she entered, exclaimed:—

"Dear mother, I have told him all. He will be here soon to explain everything to us both."

The old woman did not exactly comprehend this. "Has he not," said she, "given an explanation, then, to you?"

"No, Hannah," said Catharine; "but oh! he is not guilty. When I had spoken to him as you desired me, he was silent for a long time, and he then took me in his arms and kissed me, Hannah, saying, 'My darling Catharine, I ought to have confided in you long before. I have been unfortunate but not guilty. Go to blind Hannah's, and I will soon follow you, and set your mind at ease, so far as it can be done. Had I known how much you have been suffering I would have done this long before.' These were his words, Hannah. Oh! he may be unfortunate, but not guilty."

Hannah and Catharine said little more to each other until the husband of the latter came to the cottage. William sat down gravely by the side of his wife and commenced to tell his story:

"The reason of the unhappy exclamations in sleep," said he, "which have weighed so much upon your mind, my dear Catharine, may be very soon told. They arose from a circumstance which has much embittered my own peace, but which, I hope, is to be regarded as a sad calamity rather than a crime. When I entered the army, which I did at the age of nineteen, the recruiting party to which I attached myself was sent to Scotland, where we remained for a few months, being ordered again to England, in order to be transported to the Continent. One unhappy morning, as we were passing out of a town where we had rested on our march southward, my companion and I chanced to see a girl, apparently about fifteen years of age, washing clothes in a tub. Being then the most light-hearted among the light-hearted, I took up a large stone with the intention of splashing the water against the girl. She stooped hastily, and, shocking to tell, when I threw the stone, it struck her on the head, and she fell to the ground, with, I fear her skull fractured. Stupefied by what I had done, I stood gazing on the stream of blood rushing from my poor victim's head, when my companions, observing that no one had seen us (for it was then early in the morning), hurried me off. We were not pursued, and were in a few weeks on the Continent; but the image of that bleeding girl followed me everywhere; and, since I came home, I have never dared to inquire into the result, lest suspicion should be excited, and I should suffer for murder! For I fear, from the dreadful nature of the blow, that the death of that poor creature lies at my door!"

While Hutton was relating this story, he had turned his eyes to the window; but what was his astonishment, as he was concluding, to hear old Hannah cry aloud, "Thank God!" while his wife burst into a hysterical passion of tears and smiles, and threw herself into his arms.

"My dear husband!" cried she, as soon as her voice found utterance, "that town is Marpeth?"

"It was," said he.

"Dear William," the wife cried, "I am that girl."

"You, Catharine!" cried the amazed and enraptured husband, as he pressed her to his breast.

"Yes," said old Hannah, from whose eyes tears of joy were fast dropping, "the girl whom you unfortunately struck is now the wife of your bosom; but your tears have magnified the blow. Catharine was found by myself soon after the accident, and though she lost a little blood, and was stunned for a time, she soon got round again. Praised be Heaven for bringing about this explanation!"

"Amen," cried Catharine and her husband.

Peace and happiness, as much as usually falls to the happiest mortals, were the lot of Catharine and her husband from this time forward, their great source of inquietude being thus taken away. The wife even loved the husband the more, from the discovery that the circumstances which had caused her distress were but a proof of his extreme tenderness of heart and conscience, and William was attached the more strongly to Catharine, after finding her to be the person whom he had unwittingly injured. A new tie, as it were, had been formed between them. Strange as this history may appear, it is true.

READING FOR EVERYBODY.

MICROSCOPIC REVELATIONS.—Brush a little of the fuzz from the wing of a dead butterfly and let it fall upon a piece of glass. It will be seen on the glass as a fine golden dust. Slide the glass under the microscope, and each particle of the dust will reveal itself as a perfect symmetrical feather.

Give your arm a slight prick, so as to draw a small drop of blood; mix the blood with a drop of vinegar and water, and place it upon the glass slide under the microscope. You will discover that the red matter of the blood is formed of innumerable globules or disks, which, though so small as to be separately invisible to the naked eye, appear under the microscope, each larger than a letter o, of the print.

Take a drop of water from a stagnant pool, or ditch, or sluggish brook, dipping it from among the green vegetable matter on the top. On holding the water to the light it will look a little milky; but on placing the smallest drop under the microscope, you will find it swarming with hundreds of strange animals, that are swimming about in it with the greatest vivacity. These animalcules exist in such multitudes that any effort to conceive of their numbers bewilders the imagination.

The invisible universe of created beings is the most wonderful of all the revelations of the microscope. During the whole of man's existence on the earth, while he has been fighting, taming and studying the lower animals which were visible to the sight, he has been surrounded by these other multitudes of the earth's inhabitants without any suspicion of their existence. In endless variety of form and structure, they are bursting through their active lives—pursuing their prey—defending their persons—waging their wars—prosecuting their amours—multiplying their species—and ending their careers; countless hosts at each tick of the clock passing out of existence, and making way for new hosts that are following in endless succession. What other fields of creation may yet, by some inconceivable methods, be revealed to our knowledge?

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT WATER.—The extent to which water mingles with bodies apparently the most solid, is very wonderful. The glittering opal, which beauty wears as an ornament, is only flint and water. Of every twelve hundred tons of earth which a land holder has in his estate, four hundred are water. The snow-capped summits of Snowdom and Ben Nevis have many million tons of water in a solidified form. In every plaster of Paris statue which an Italian carries through our streets for sale, there is one pound of water to every four pounds of chalk.

The air we breathe contains five grains of water to each cubic foot of its bulk. The potatoes and turnips which are boiled for our dinner have, in their raw state, the one seventy-five per cent. and the other ninety per cent. of water. If a man weighing ten stone were squeezed into an hydraulic press seven and a half stone of water would run out, and only two and a half of dry residue remain. A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailsful of water.

In plants we find water thus mingling no less wonderfully. A sun-flower evaporates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat plant exhales, in a hundred and seventy-two days, about one hundred thousand grains of water. An acre of growing wheat, on this calculation, draws and passes out about ten tons of water per day. The sap of plants is the medium through which this mass of fluid is conveyed. It forms a delicate pump, up which the the watery particles run with the rapidity of a swift stream. By the action of the sap, various properties may be communicated to the growing plant. Timber in France is, for instance, dyed by various colors being mixed with water, and poured over the root of the tree. Dahlias are also colored by this process.

IS THE SUN INHABITED.—Sir John Herschel concludes that the sun is a planet abundantly stored with inhabitants, his inference being drawn from the following arguments: On the tops of mountains of sufficient height, at an altitude where clouds seldom reach to shelter them from the direct rays of the sun, are always found regions of snow and ice. Now, if the solar rays themselves convey all the heat to the globe, it ought to be the hottest where the course is least interrupted. Again, aeronauts all confirm the coldness of the upper regions of the atmosphere. Since, therefore, even on our earth, the heat of any situation depends upon the aptness of the medium to yield to the impression of solar rays, we have only to admit that on the sun itself, the elastic fluids composing its atmosphere and the matter on the surface are of such a nature as not to be capable of any affection from its own rays. Indeed, this seems to be proved from the copious omission of them; for if the elastic fluids of the atmosphere, or the matter on the surface of the sun, were of such a nature as to admit of any easy chemical combination with its rays, their emission would be much impeded. Another well-known fact is, that the solar focus of the largest lens thrown into the air will occasion no sensible heat in the place where it had been kept for a considerable time, although its power of exciting combustion, when proper bodies are exposed, should be sufficiet to fuse the most refractory substances.

Thus, remarks the *Scientific American*, from arguments based solely upon the supposed physical constitution of that luminary, he deduces the somewhat astonishing idea that the sun is inhabited.

BREATHE THROUGH THE NOSE.—George Catlin, the famous painter and investigator of the habits and customs of Indian tribes, has recently published a pamphlet, entitled "The Breath of Life," in which he undertakes to demonstrate that the common practice of breathing through the mouth is very detrimental to health. He says that it is not a natural habit, for when God created man "He breathed the breath of life into man's nostrils," and why should he not *continue* to live by breathing it in the same manner? The mouth was made for the reception and mastication of food for the stomach and other purposes; but the nostrils with their delicate and fibrous linings for purifying and warming the air in its passages, have been mysteriously constructed, and designed to stand guard over the lungs—to measure the air and equalize its draft during the hours of repose.

The atmosphere is nowhere pure enought for man's breathing until it has passed this mysterious refining process, and therefore the importance and danger of admitting it in an unnatural way, in double quantities upon the lungs, and charged with the surrounding epidemic or contagious infections of the moment. The impurities of the air which are arrested by the intricate organization and mucus in the nose are thrown out again from its interior barriers by the returning breath. The air which enters the lungs is as different from that which enters the nostrils as distilled water is different from the water in an ordinary cistern or frog pond.

He argues that the habit of sleeping with open mouth is particularly hurtful; points out a number of diseases which are traceable to this cause, and among the rest ascribes the early decay of the teeth to it.—*The Moravian.*

THE ANTIQUITY OF CANNON.—No historian has ever given us the true epoch of the use of metallic cannon; it is certain, however, that they were in use about the middle of the fourteenth century. The Swedes used lead cannon between the years 1620 and 1632, which were lined on the inside by tubes of wood or copper, and secured on the outside by iron rings. The general opinion is that they were first made use of in 1336 or 1338. They were certainly used by the English in 1347 at the siege of Calais; and by the Venitians at Chiagga in 1436, and in the war with the Genoese in 1394 and 1458, the Turks employed them. In the commencement of the fifteenth century, Maurice, of Switzerland, discovered a method of casting cannon whole, and boring them so as to draw out the interior at a single piece. In 1794 cannon were made of iron at St. Petersburg, and balls of many pounds' weight were projected without injuring the pieces. Cannon took their name from the French word *canne*—a reed. Before their invention machines were used for throwing enormous stones; these were imitated from the Arabs, and called *ingenia*, whence engineer. The first cannon were made of wood, wrapped in numerous folds of linen, and well secured by iron hoops. Even to this day wooden cannon are said to be used by the Poles.

WIT, HUMOR AND FUN.

—Horne Tooke, when asked by George III. whether he played at cards, replied; "I cannot, your Majesty, tell a king from a knave."

—A poor wit, who was told that his jokes had furnished daily food for conversation—"Then," said he, "conversation has thrived better on them than I have."

—There is a young man in Cincinnati who is so modest that he will not "embrace an opportunity." He would make a good mate for the lady who fainted when she heard of the naked truth.

—Charles Lamb once said to a brother whist-player, who was a hand more clever than clean, and who had enough in him to afford the joke, "M——, if dirt were trumps, what hands you would hold!"

—A tavern-keeper, who opened an oyster shop as an appendage to his other establishment, was upbraided by a neighboring oyster monger as being ungenerous and *selfish*. "And why not?" said he; "would you not have me *sell fish?*"

—A Western paper thus happily closes a poetical description of a cold day, when Old Sol struggled fruitlessly to thaw the ground: "But the sun's rays were as futile as the dull reflex of a yellow bull-dog."

—An astronomer, who had been making observations, thought he perceived several spots on the sun. Voiture happened to be shortly after in company, when he was asked if there was any news. "None," said he; "but I hear very bad reports about the sun."

—Dominico, the harlequin, going to see Louis XIV. at supper, fixed his eye on a dish of partridges. The King, who was fond of his acting, said:—"Give that dish to Dominico." "And the partridges, too, sire?" Louis, being pleased of his wit, replied:—"And the partridges, too." The dish was gold.

—A party of blacklegs were at coffee-room at Epsom, during the races, dining at the same time. Warren Hastings was taking his dinner. A gentleman present said in a low voice, "What a wretched set is here!" "And yet," replied Hastings, "they are your *betters*."

—A nobleman once asked a clergyman, who was dining at the bottom of the table, "Why the goose was always placed next to the parson?" "Really," said he, "I can give no reason for it, but your question is so odd, that I never shall see a goose again without thinking of your lordship."

—Henderson, the actor, was seldom known to be in a passion. When at Oxford, he was one day debating with a fellow-student, who, not keeping his temper, threw a glass of wine in the actor's face, when Henderson took out his handkerchief, wiped his face, and cooly said:—"That, sir, was a digression; now for the argument."

—Monsieur Charles Nalo, an eminent French translator, being employed on an American work, came to the words, *moose deer:* he flew to his dictionary, but could find no such word as *moose*, but finding the word *mouse*, he concluded that that was the word, which had been misprinted *moose*, and so he translated *moose deer*—"great mice, six feet high, with antlers."

—Talleyrand not only said but *did* many witty things. On the death of Charles X., he drove through Paris for a couple of days wearing a white hat. He carried a crape in his pocket. When he passed through the Faubourgs of the Carlists, the crape was instantly twisted round his hat; when he came into the quarter of Tuilleries, the crape was instantly slipped off and put into his pocket again.

—The author of "The Parson's Daughter," when surprised one evening in his arm chair, two or three hours after dinner, is reported to have apologized by saying, "When one is alone, the bottle *does* come round *so* often." On a similar occasion, Sir Hercules Languish, on being asked, "Have you finished all that Port (three bottles) without assistance?" answered, "No, not quite that; I had the assistance of a bottle of Madeira."

—A hoosier, having taken a looking-glass home in his trunk, one of his hopeful offspring was curious to see the contents of the mysterious box. The mirror was on the top, when the youngster opened it, gave one brief look, dropped the lid, and, with terror depicted on every feature, exclaimed: "O, mother, mother, father has brought home a young cub! I seed him—a young bear!"

—An affecting incident occurred at the New Haven barracks the other day. A woman desired to see her husband, embraced him, began to sob and cry violently. Husband gave her his handkerchief to wipe her eyes, after which she curiously manipulated it under her shawl and returned it to him. Husband took it as if it were a brickbat. Officer of guard investigated, and found a bottle of old rye whisky in the handkerchief.

—A Frenchman, having been but a short time in New York, was invited to partake of a large bowl of punch, a liquor which he had never tasted before. The next day, speaking of his entertainment, he asked: —"Vat dey call dat liqueur dat be all *contradiction;* where is the brandy to make him strong, and de water to make him weak, de sugar to make him sweet, and de lemon to make him sour?" I suppose you mean *punch?*" said one. "Aye, *punch!*" said Monsieur, "it almost punchee out my brains last night!"

—In Washington, at some houses they "receive," at others they dance, at others act charades, at othere they are musical. Prominent among these *soirees musicales* are those given by leading business men, at whose houses, says "Perley" of the Boston *Journal*, one can hear the very best performers

"Crashing through the crotchets,
Dashing past the bars,
Flashing o'er the quavers,
Higher than the stars.
The piano rattles
Whole broadsides of notes,
And fierce are the battles
'Twixt male and female throats."

Personal.

ROBERT BEALL, of Washington, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms for the Senate, has been appointed Warden of the Jail of the District of Columbia, under the new law of Congress.

DR. J. V. C. SMITH, ex-Mayor of Boston, is serving as surgeon in the Union hospitals at New Orleans.

THOMAS C. SHACKLETT, convicted of treason at Louisville, and sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000, has been released on taking the oath of amnesty.

GEORGE WELLS, ex-Governor Pratt, and Frank H. Stockett, of Annapolis, Md., have lost a number of slaves, who have "joined the army."

COL. GOWAN, an American, has leased 50,090 acres of land in Russia, to carry on explorations for coal oil similar to that of Pennsylvania.

WM. HUNT, the well-known English painter in water colors, died in London on the 10th of February.

CAPT. HART, for eighteen years superintendent of the Sailors' Retreat, on Staten Island, is dead.

Rev. DR. HITCHCOCK, a distinguished professor of Amherst College, and a well known scientific writer, died last week.

CAPT. CRANDALL has been acquitted of the murder of Lieut. Logan, by the court martial at Louisville.

E. C. HARRIS, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., has been appointed Secretary of the Interior by the Sandwich Islands.

COL. HENRY M. SHAW, recently killed while in command of a rebel regiment of North Carolina infantry, was born at Newport, R. I., in November, 1829, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

GEN. JAMES M. QUARLES, says the Nashville *Union*, who, some years ago, represented this district in Congress, and went south after the rebellion in search of his "rights in the territories," has returned to Tennessee. He was in the city yesterday.

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BALMORALS, largest size, $2,75;
RUSSIA CRASH, 12½c. per yard;
PANT STUFFS, cheap;
CLOAKS and SHAWLS, at prices never before heard of in this city;
BEST KID GLOVES, $1,25.

fell

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS AND MILL FINISHERS.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

39 WATER street,

sel7 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE,

BERLIN FOUNDRY,

COR. PENNA. AVENUE & PRICE ST.

Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.

se7:1y

FULTON FOUNDRY,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, PROPRIETOR.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, *Superintendent at Foundry.*

MANUFACTURES

NAIL MACHINES, ROLLS, SQUEEZERS AND ROLLING-MILL CASTINGS GENERALLY.

GAS AND WATER PIPES.

Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,

House Fronts and Window Heads.

ROLLS TURNED,

and all fitting done to order.

A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry."

se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Castings.

☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.

☞ Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

IRON CITY FORGE,

KLOMAN & PHIPPS,

Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.

Manufacture Bar Iron, General Railway and Steamboat Forgings, Passenger, Freight and Locomotive Axles, &c., &c.

ANDREW KLOMAN, } General Partners.
HENRY PHIPPS, Jr., }
THOS. N. MILLER, Special Partner. [se30:tf

CHANGE OF BASE.

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

Coke, Coal and Lime.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiagheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

ROOFING, ROOFING, ROOFING.

Composition, Felt and Gravel Roofing.

The undersigned is prepared to do ROOFING of the above kinds, equal, if not superior to any firm in the city,—having his Felt and Composition manufactured expressly for his own use, and under his own supervision, he can warrant them of superior quality. No Cincinnati or Shoddy Felt used.

Iron, Tin and Copper Roofs coated, and Roofs carefully repaired.

Roofing Felt, Cement, and all materials pertaining to the business, constantly on hand, for sale, with directions for use. Office at D. R. Galway's, 339 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

dec7:3m WM. H. MACKEY.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

POWERS & CO.,

Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

W. S. JACKSON,

117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,

1e8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.

CORNWELL & KERR,

Carriage Manufacturers,

SILVER AND BRASS PLATERS,

and manufacturers of

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)

fe2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets,

PITTSBURGH.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit; Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by

ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by

oc13 B. C. & J. H. SAWYER

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to

53 Fifth street,

The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.

A fine assortment of

PIANOS,

on hand, presently, in

No. 51 Fifth street,

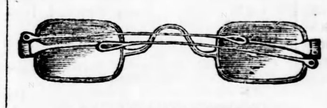
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,

fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,



AND MANUFACTURER OF

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,

DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,

SACCHAROMETERS, &c

IMPORTER OF

FINE FIELD GLASSES,

TELESCOPES, &c.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.

No. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Next door to Adams' Express Office.

se7

HOTELS.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,

ARCH STREET,

Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. WEBB & SONS.

THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. sell:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET.

M'KEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB,

PROPRIETOR.

NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. feb1:1y

HENRY SHALER'S

Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The very best of Shell and Can OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de29:3m

PH. BABINGER,

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 20 Market street.

The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Warm LUNCH every morning. ja21:tf

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.

☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.

oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 FIFTH street,

Odd Fellows Hall Building.

se7:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROEMER, the latter formerly of Eli Young's Exchange, have just opened a

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

at No. 130 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call.

no26:tf C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.

BOWERY SALOON,

No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.

se7:6m

HENRY BENDER'S

Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 241 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

HENRY ZIMMERMANN'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 95 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner Federal and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. [no25:3m

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.

J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,

Shippers and Dealers

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Single copy.....3 cents.
Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$8.00

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

BOUNTIES EXTENDED.—The Senate passed the House bill extending the time for paying bounties to the 1st of April, on Thursday, without debate, after listening to the Secretary of War's letter, published in the COMMERCIAL yesterday. This will be gratifying intelligence to the public, who are exceedingly anxious to fill their quotas without resort to a draft.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—A letter from Culpepper dated on Tuesday morning last, says a heavy snow-storm set in on Monday afternoon, which turned to rain on Tuesday. Cannonading was heard on Monday evening to the right of Orange Court House, and it was reported at the front that our forces had occupied Madison Court House and Stannardsville. A courier came back from Spottsylvania Court House on Sunday, and said they met no body of Rebels upon that side. The report sent off that we were on the eve of a sanguinary battle is incorrect. More than this is said to be contraband.

REBEL TORPEDO LOST.—Late Richmond papers, received at the Baltimore *American* office, state that the torpedo boat which sunk the United States steamer, Housatonic, must also have been lost. The Charleston papers of the 27th ult., speak of having ascertained the cause of the sinking of the Housatonic, from captured Yankees. They had previously supposed that the vessel was sunk in a storm, and only ascertained that the torpedo had been successful ten days after the occurrence, which, it will be remembered, occurred on the 17th. The torpedo was commanded by Lieut. Dixon, of Mobile.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.—It will be seen by our special telegraphic correspondence that authentic news has reached Washington from Gen. SHERMAN's expedition, and that he has successfully accomplished all that was expected by those who planned the movement. What it is he has done, we are not informed. The simple fact of his having penetrated the heart of the cotton States is before us, together with the assurance that he will soon be heard from. When the plan and results of his movement, and of those at other points to support him shall be known, it is said, newspaper strategists, North and South, will be astonished.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The Bill which passed the United States House of Representatives on Tuesday last, to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, creates that office in the War Department. It is to be placed in charge of a Commissioner at the annual salary of four thousand dollars, to whom is to be referred the adjustment and determination of all questions arising under any laws now existing, or hereafter to be enacted, concerning persons of African descent, and who are or shall become free by virtue of any proclamation, law, or military order, issued, enacted, or promulgated during the present rebellion, or by virtue of any act of emancipation which shall be enacted by any State for the freedom of such persons held to service or labor within such State, or who shall be otherwise entitled to their freedom. The Commissioner is also charged with the execution of all laws providing for the colonization of freedmen, and with the delivery of any bonds of the United States, or any indemnity, to any State which shall become entitled by reason of the emancipation of slaves within such State, and of any act of Congress authorizing the issue of such bonds, or payment of such indemnity. The bill, among other things, provides for the appointment of assistant commissioners and other officers, who are to permit persons of African descent, who are or shall become free, to occupy, cultivate, and improve all lands lying within the district now or heretofore in rebellion, which lands may have been, or may hereafter be, abandoned by their former owners, and all real estate to which the United States shall have acquired title, and to advise and aid them when needful, to organize and direct their labor, adjust with them their wages, and receive all returns resulting therefrom, which shall be duly accounted for by the commissioner, and all balance, if any there be, after defraying the charges and expenses of the bureau, are to be paid annually into the treasury of the United States.

From Europe.

The arrival at New York on Tuesday last, gives us four days later news. The discussion of the American question was continued in the British Parliament. In reply to the assertion of Lord DERBY that the detention of the Liverpool rams was brought about under the pressure of threats by the United States Government, Earl RUSSELL read extracts from correspondence with the American Minister disproving the allegation. In reference to the claims of the United States for damages done by the Alabama and other rebel cruizers, Earl RUSSELL said the British Government was in no way responsible for the losses, and he trusted that the United States would modify its views on the subject. The rumors that an armistice would soon be proclaimed between the Danes and the allied German forces seem ill-grounded. The Danes, though in sorely tried straits, assert their determination of devoting the whole strength of the nation to the recovery of Schleswig, the whole of which, excepting the towns of Sundervitt and Alsen, they had been compelled to evacuate. On the 13th February, the intrenched position of the Danes at Duppel was attacked by the Allies, who were unsuccessful, and it was determined that to carry the position by direct assault would involve too much waste of life. Consequently mortar batteries were being erected with a view of dislodging them from their intrenchments. The Prussians had occupied the post of Kiel.

The Danish frigate Neil Zuil was cruising in the British Channel after Prussian and Austrian vessels, thereby creating much interest.

The Austrian Reichrath closed its session on the 15th by a speech from the Emperor, in which he asserted that he has done all in his power to preserve peace, but having been compelled in honor to take part in the Federal execution in Schleswig, he hoped that the result of the war would be to secure a happy future to those countries whose rights had long been violated, and that the peace of Europe in a more extended sphere would not be endangered.

Compromise.

Somebody by the name of LONG offered a resolution a few days ago in the House of Representatives recommending that FRANKLIN PIERCE, MILLARD FILLMORE and THOMAS EWING be sent as commissioners to Richmond to negotiate a compromise with JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow rebels. Who this man LONG is, further than that he belongs to the Democracy of Ohio, and has some how or other got into Congress, we do not know; but what family of the LONG's he belongs to we have a longing to find out. We suspect that he is nearly related to that "little long" which the poet did not want long "here below." Be his kith and kin, however, what they may, it seems manifest that he has lingered a little too long in this unsteady world. He belongs unquestionably to a long by-gone age—some where about the ninth century—and for his sins, has been compelled to grope his purblind way, in perpetual dotage, on to the present time. We pity LONG; we regret that his pilgrimage was prolonged till the world has got so far ahead of him. Things should stop till he gets fairly under ground, and not vex him any more by moving continually forward.

PIERCE, FILLMORE, EWING, relics of a past age! shadows of the olden time! Is it right to drag them forward into the present?

Our world deceased another born,
Like Noah they behold,
O'er whose gray hairs and furrowed brows
Too many suns have rolled

Says the poet; and is it not doubly true of LONG's trio? How could he be so hard-hearted as to attempt to draw them before the gaze of this new-born world, where everything would be so strange to them?

But did not LONG make a mistake by putting EWING into his trio? Was not BUCHANAN his man? BUCHANAN, PIERCE, FILLMORE! Would not that be a much more symmetrical trinity than one with EWING in it? Somebody in Congress, it seems, thought so, and named the "Old Public Functionary" instead of EWING. But LONG was obdurate. Nothing could move him. He had put down his foot, and he was determined that down it should stay. "PIERCE, FILLMORE, EWING and peace; anybody else and war." That was LONG's motto, and he would stick to it, come weal or woe. Congress did not agree with him; in fact, the reporters say it irreverently laughed at him; whereupon, we have no doubt, his face became like himself—long. But LONG was not kept long in suspense. Congress cut him short by tabling his resolution, only twenty-two voting in favor of it.

There is a species of animals with long ears; and if anybody should insinuate that LONG belongs to that long-eared species, we would have to admit that we are not in a condition to repel the insinuation. He may belong to it, or he may not, for anything we know. The thing might be shortly and safely determined, without appointing a committee, by applying to the savans at the Smithsonian Institute. We hope this suggestion may be adopted and acted upon, and that a report upon LONG's whereabouts in the animal kingdom may appear in the Institute's next volume. Such a contribution to science would be immensely valuable.

HENRY A. WISE once boasted on the floor of Congress that there was not a newspaper published in his district. We would almost undertake to swear that LONG could make the same boast if he would. Indeed if we were not principled against betting we would wager a good deal that there has not been one published in his district for the last twenty years. If there had been LONG could never have got to Washington. If there are any published there now, it will not be long till they will cut LONG short in his Congressional career.

LONG was wrong in not putting JAMES BUCHANAN into his peace commission If he had put him into it Congress, we are sure, would have adopted the resolution *nem. con.* It cannot be possible that it would have done otherwise. The Gospel says "blessed are the peace-makers," and knowing how much the three gentlemen who then would have composed the commission needed to be blest, Congress would have been forced out of pure benovolence to put them in the way of it.

The peace that the Commission would have concluded would have run in this way:—That the Montgomery constitution should hereafter be the constitution of the United States; that JEFF. DAVIS should forthwith proceed to Washington and be President of the United States for the remainder of his six years; that the armies of the Union should be immediately disbanded, and all the officers and men, except such as JEFF. should pardon, be punished as traitors; that Slavery should be established in every State of the Union; that nobody who opposed the rebellion should ever be permitted to vote at any election, and nobody else that did not own at least two "niggers;" that the war debt of the Union should be repudiated, and the debts of the Confederacy be paid by the United States; and that ABE LINCOLN and all who ever held office under him, together with all the Abolitionists, should be hung without benefit of clergy. If Congress had established that Commission, and they had negotiated such a peace, as they certainly would have done, would not our children have risen up and called us blessed? And LONG, would not his niche in the temple of fame have been a long, long way up?

GEN. SEYMOUR.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of the 2d inst., thus speaks of Gen. SEYMOUR, who led our army of Florida, into an ambuschde, by which they were badly cut up:

Gen. Seymour, whose blunders and incompetency to command have resulted in such sad disaster to our forces in Florida, is well known to the people of Harrisburg as a mere martinet, who had no regard for the rights of those under his command, and who delighted only in exhibiting his authority in tyrannical acts. While in command of a camp at this post, we have heard more than one good soldier pronounce him incompetent as an officer, and thus his failure in Florida confirms the judgment against him.

REGIMENT OF SHARPSHOOTERS.—Major JOHN H. STOVER, of the 106th Regiment P. V., has received authority through the Governor of Pennsylvania, from the Secretary of War, for the organization of an additional regiment to be detailed for special duty in one of the great armies now operating against the rebel capital. This is the only entirely new regiment that will be organized under the late call for troops; and the authority was granted to Major STOVER because of his long, valuable, and gallant service in the field.

RE-ENLISTED VETERANS.—Twenty-five thousand of the thirty thousand veterans of the Army of the Potomac, whose term of service expire within the next nine months, have re-enlisted. Of the six thousand veterans of the same army, who have of late gone home on furlough, five thousand five hundred have already returned to duty, their furloughs having expired.

BLOCKADE OF MEXICAN PORTS.—The French blockade of the Mexican ports still continues. No vessels are allowed to enter any of the ports that have not declared in favor of the French, except the Pacific Mail Company's steamers, which have the privilege to take fuel, water and supplies in Acapulco, but can land or receive no cargo.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—The select committee on the bankrupt act are busily engaged in perfecting the law, which was reported to the House, printed and recommitted, and will in a few days be prepared to report it back, when an early day will be assigned to its consideration.

Earl Russell and the Alabama.

In the debate in the House of Lords, on the 16th of March, in referring to the subject of the Alabama, Earl Russell said "that case was a scandal, and in some degree a reproach upon British law."

"I say that here, as I said it in that dispatch. [Hear, hear.] I do consider that having passed a law to prevent the enlistment of Her Majesty's subjects in the service of a foreign Power to prevent the fitting out or equipping, within Her Majesty's dominions, of vessels for warlike purposes without Her Majesty's sanction. I say that, having passed such a law in the year 1819, it is a scandal and a reproach that one of the belligerents in this American contest has been enabled, at the order of the Confederate Government, to fit out a vessel at Liverpool in such a way that she was capable of being made a vessel of war; that, after going to another port in Her Majesty's dominions to ship a portion of her crew, she proceeded to a port in neutral territory, and there completed her crew and equipment as a vessel of war, so that she has since been able to capture and destroy innocent merchant-vessels belonging to the other belligerent. [Hear.] Having been thus equipped by an evasion of the law, I say it is a scandal to our law that we should not be able to prevent such belligerent operations. [Hear, hear.] I venture to say so much, because at the Foreign Office I feel this to be very inconvenient. If you choose to say, as you might have said in former times, "Let vessels be fitted out and sold; let a vessel go to Charleston and there be sold to any agent of the Confederate Government," I could understand such a state of things. But if we have a law to prevent the fitting out of warlike vessels without the license of Her Majesty, I do say this case of the Alabama is a scandal and a reproach. A very learned Judge has said that we might drive, not a coach and six, but a whole fleet of ships, through that act of Parliament. If that be a correct description of our law, then I say we ought to have the law made more clear and intelligible. This law was said to be passed to secure the peace and welfare of this nation, and I trust it may be found in the end sufficient for that purpose. I say, however, that while the law remains in its present state its purpose is obviously defeated, and its enactments made of no effect by British subjects who defy the Queen's Proclamation of neutrality. To these observations I will only add that if the noble Earl wishes for any other paper relating to the Alabama—there is only one—I should be willing to give it, but as to the folio volume of papers to which I have before referred, I hope the noble Earl will not press for their production.

Latest Foreign News.

The steamer Canada arrived in New York from Liverpool on Thursday, with dates to the 20th ultimo. The following is a summary of her news:

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Napoleon will not fail any opportunity given him, to march French troops to the Rhine.

Little credence is attached to the reported intention of France to recognize the Confederacy.

In consequence of a circuitous movement of the Germans, the Danes were compelled to evacuate Kolding in Jutland. A cavalry engagement subsequently took place but without decisive results. Mr. Miller, formerly British Consul at New Orleans, died recently in England. The Germans were repulsed on the 18th in a general attack on the whole line of the Danish position.

The Canada has arrived with her machinery slightly disabled by an accident, when two days from port. She has forty-six passengers for Boston, at which port she will be due on Saturday. She spoke on the 20th the Australasian, going into Liverpool.

A Danish frigate in the English channel had overhauled a large number of vessels.

Lord Palmerston, on Tuesday and Friday nights, spoke strongly as to the Austrian and Prussian invasion of Schleswig, and was loudly cheered. He declined saying what he would do if the Germans entered Jutland.

NEGROES SURPRISED AND MURDERED.—The clerk of the steamer Pringle states that while on a foraging expedition, at Tecumseh Landing, six miles above Grand Lake, Miss., on the 14th, a band of guerrillas, dressed in Federal uniform surprised a company of the 1st Mississippi infantry, colored, who were standing guard about a mile and a half from the main body of the foraging party, capturing and disarming them, and before assistance could be rendered all were killed or mortally wounded except two, who feigned death—Lieutenant COX and Sergeant SPENCER. Some of the negroes were pinned to the ground with bayonets, others had their brains knocked out, and others were shot through the head while on their knees begging for quarter. The guerrillas escaped without loosing a man. After our dead were buried, the princely mansion, around which a guard had been posted, and no one allowed to enter, previous to the slaughter of our troops, and the building, with its splendid furniture, were consumed. Four thousand bushels of corn were taken from a crib containing about fifteen thousand bushels, when the foraging party returned to Vicksburg. Four hundred guerrillas, of which the murderers were part, are reported by citizens to be encamped a short distance back in the country.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.—New Orleans dates to the 23d ult., *via* Cairo, have reached us. The total vote of the State of Louisiana, as far as heard from, is 9,293. HAHN's majority over FELLOWS was 3,542, over FLANDERS, 3,595, over both, 1,727. The other candidates for the State ticket were elected by about the same majority.

THE New York *Herald* facetiously charges Mr. CHASE with putting his own portrait upon the greenbacks of *small* denominations, which everybody sees, while he sticks Mr. LINCOLN's comical phiz upon the *large* bills, in order that he may make himself generally known to the public.

SLAVES IN SCOTLAND.—Until the year 1799, the Colliers in Scotland were slaves for life, transferable with the collieries in which they worked; and it was not till then that, by act of Parliament, they were made freemen.

"PERLEY" telegraphs to the Boston *Journal* that it was the general opinion of the National Committee that ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be renominated at Baltimore, and that he will be triumphantly re-elected.

BRAGG'S NEW POSITION.—An official order from the Rebel War Department assigns General Braxton Bragg to duty at Richmond, under the direction of Jeff. Davis. He is charged with the conduct of the military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—A letter from the army in Texas says the inhabitants of Indianola and Old Town, above six hundred in number, have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance.

DISTILLING CORN IN KENTUCKY.—The order prohibiting the distillation of corn in Kentucky has been revoked by General Schofield.

TO BE HUNG.—A mulatto, Lorenzo Soliba, convicted of dastardly murdering one Lawrence Corunna, has been sentenced to be hanged at New Orleans.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Fifteen hundred soldiers are said to have left Washington to vote at the New Hampshire election on Monday next.

KILLED.—Colonel Forrest, brother of the rebel General, is reported by prisoners to have been killed in a skirmish with our forces.

THOS. TILESTON, ESQ., the President of the Phœnix Bank of New York, died on Monday last.

TOBACCO RATIONS.—The Confederate Congress has passed an act issuing tobacco rations to the soldiers in the Rebel armies.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

Gen. Sherman.

It is believed here by those who should know, that General Sherman has successfully accomplished the work which he was sent to perform, and that he will soon be heard from. When the plan and results of his movements and of those made at other points to support him, shall be made known, newspaper strategists, North and South, will be astounded.

Untrue.

We are authorized to pronounce the statement that Admiral Dahlgren has been superceded by Admiral Farragut, utterly untrue. Admiral Dahlgren comes here on a summons from the Navy Department, to consult with reference to future operations. The Navy Department is fully satisfied with him.

The Florida Defeat.

The latest reports from General Gillmore set our loss in the battle of Oloustee down at seven hundred killed and desperately wounded, and seven hundred slightly wounded and missing. General Seymour has not been arrested or superseded.

Enlistment of Rebel Sailors.

The Navy Department has within the last month enlisted over a thousand sailors from the rebel prisoners—under the amnesty proclamation. Care is, however, taken that too many are not put together. The proportion being five in a hundred on small vessels, and fifteen in a hundred on large ones.

Admiral Dahlgren to be Examined.

Admiral Dahlgren will be examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, touching the Florida expedition. General Gillmore will be summoned here to give testimony.

Col. Streight Harbored in Richmond by a Union Lady.

Colonel Streight, and three other officers, were hid in Richmond for a week after getting out of Libby Prison. They were harbored at the house of Mrs. Greene, a Union lady. She arrived here to-day unexpectedly, having left Richmond from fear of arrest. She left everything she had behind. She reports the number of loyalists in Richmond still very large.

Bounty Extension.

The Senate passed the House bill extending the bounties till the 1st of April without debate, after listening to the Secretary of War's letter, telegraphed you last night.

B. Gratz Brown

Was in his seat this morning after a fortnight's absence.

Senator Powell

Droned through nearly the whole of the session of the Senate to-day, and has the floor to-morrow.

Proposed Amendments Depriving Negroes from Citizenship.

Garrett Davis proposed amendments to the Constitution to deprive negroes from citizenship, and crowd New England into two States.

Reports to be Printed.

The House agreed to print 10,000 additional copies of Grant's Reports and 6,000 of the Agricultural Report.

The Whisky Bill.

The third Committee of Conference on the Whisky Bill having disagreed, a report to that effect was made to the House by Mr. Morrell, Chairman of their Committee, who moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, which would have been tantamount to the passage of the bill as amended in the Senate, leaving the standing scale and imposing no tax on the stock on hand. His motion was opposed by Messrs. Kasson and Spaulding, the other conferees, and supported by Messrs. Schenck and Garfield, the latter of whom had hitherto voted to tax the stock on hand. It was negatived by sixty-two yeas, to seventy-one nays—the same majority by which the House voted, the day before yesterday, to instruct the Committee to put twenty cents on the stock on hand.

A motion to insist upon and ask another conference having been lost, a motion (by Thadeus Stevens) to adhere was carried, without a division. The effect of this is to defeat the bill altogether, unless the Senate should recede from the amendments on which there is disagreement.

Commissioner Lewis' Report.

Commissioner Lewis' report, embracing tabular statements of the receipts from the Internal Revenue, will in two or three days be laid upon members' tables, and will be valuable aid to the Ways and Means Committee in framing the new tax bill. The Commissioner's proposed amendments are not yet perfected; they may include a tax on sales.

The Five-forty Bond Bill was signed today. The Bonds are just ready for issue.

V.

Senate Standing Committees.

On Tuesday morning last the Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, announced the following standing committees:

Federal Relations—Messrs. Lowry, Johnson, Clymer, Champneys and Nichols.

Finance—Messrs. Colling, Graham, McCandless, Reilly and Wilson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Johnson. Turrel, Champneys, Clymer and Fleming.

Accounts.—Messrs. Wilson, Dunlap, Lamberton, Hoge and Donovan.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. McCandless, Wilson, Turrel, Lamberton and Wallace.

Pensions and Gratuities.—Messrs. St. Clair, Householder, Wilson, M'Sherry and Hopkins.

Corporations—Messrs. Ridgeway, Dunlap, Wilson, Stark and Glatz,

Banks—Messrs. Connel, Graham, Hoge, St. Clair and Kinsey.

Canals and Inland Navigation.—Messrs. Householder, Fleming, Worthington, Latta and Montgomery.

Railroads—Messrs. Nichols Lowry, Reilly, Graham and Ridgeway.

Elections.—Messrs. Dunlap, St. Clair, Johnson, M'Sherry and Latta.

Retrenchment and Reform.—Messrs. Hoge, Ridgway, Turrell, Hopkins and Montgomery.

Education—Messrs. Turrel, Graham, Householder, Stein and Wallace.

Agricultural and Domestic Manufacturers—Messrs. Worthington, Nichols, Hoge, Bucher and Kinsey.

Militia—Messrs. Lowry, Champneys, Johnson, Donovan and Glatz.

Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Dunlap, Householder, Hoge, Smith and Stark.

Comparing Bills.—Messrs. Kinsey, Hopkins, Smith and Graham.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Graham, Turrel, Worthington, Latta and Bucher.

Private Claims and Damages.—Messrs. Wilson, McCandless, Householder, Beardslee and Stark.

Library.—Messrs. Worthington, Wallace and St. Clair.

Public Printing.—Messrs. Champneys, Fleming, Householder, Clymer and Stein.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Fleming, Connell and Bucher.

New Counties—Messrs. Turrel, Hoge, Lamberton, Wilson and Latta.

DIED:

JONES—On Wednesday evening, March 2d, at 7½ o'clock, JOHN A., son of Thomas Jones, aged 26 years and 7 months.

McDOWELL—First Lieut. SCOTT C. McDOWELL, Co. G, 62d Regt. Penna. Vols. He was killed at Gettysburg.

ERWIN—On Thursday morning, March 3d, 1864, WILLIE ADDISON, son of A. W. and Lizzie Erwin, aged 1 year, 9 months and 14 days.

TOWNSEND—On Thursday, March 3d, 1864, at 12 o'clock, Mr. GEORGE J. TOWNSEND, in the 31st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 149 Penn street, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of JAMES W. BAXTER, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same to
MARY ANN BAXTER,
ROBERT J. BAXTER,
117 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
HOPKINS & LAZEAR,
mh4:6w-1taw Attorneys, 103 Fifth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EIGHTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—There will be a meeting of citizens of said Ward THIS EVENING, at the School House, at 7½ o'clock, to hear final reports of Block Committees.
The subscribers are requested to make payment to the Treasurer, JOHN J. STOER, corner of Magee and Gibbon streets, as soon as possible mh4:1t

AT A MEETING OF ENROLLED MEN, held at School House, Wednesday evening, it was
Resolved, That the enrolled men of the Second Ward meet at the School House on SATURDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., when all Block Committees are requested to be present in order to revise the lists of contributors to the bounty fund, with the view of publishing names of delinquents, and that all persons who have failed to contribute are earnestly requested to attend and then make their contributions.
☞ NOTICE—The quota of the Second Ward is not yet full—ten to fifteen men yet required and the funds to pay the bounty. mh4:2t

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, the Annual Election, will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.
mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12th, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.
The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.
W. H. BARNES,
fe12:td Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE Co.,
Pittsburgh, February 25, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS and OFFICERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, at the south end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next, at two o'clock, p. m. WM. ROSEBURG,
fe29:8t Treasurer.

COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING Co.,
Frankford, Pa., Feb. 20, 1864.
THE SECOND INSTALMENT, $6,62 per share, has been levied by order of the DIRECTORS, upon the stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of March, 1864.
Pittsburgh stockholders will please pay at the office of JAMES M. COOPER, Bank Block, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
fe29:2w J. MASLIN COOPER, Treasurer.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY" will be held at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of a BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Also, to take into consideration the transfer of the business of the office of the Company, sale of the property, and any other questions that may be offered for their consideration.
By order. M. J. CAUGHEY,
fe9:td Secretary.

GARNET CHILI POTATO.—This celebrated POTATO, selected by the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, as the best one of 1,700 seedlings, is large, round, light red skin, white flesh, yield very great. Price per barrel $4, cash.
JOHN WAY, Jr.,
mh4:d&wlm Sewickleyville Postoffice.

$240. $240. $240.
LOCAL BOUNTY
will be paid
TO VOLUNTEERS,
by calling at
No. 26 FIFTH STREET,
UP STAIRS, ROOM No. 1.
100 Men Wanted Immediately.
mh4:1t

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
of new and cheap
Wall Paper and Window Shades,
in the county, at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
mh4 No. 161 Smithfield street.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.
WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, March fourteenth (14th), 1864, for
Two thousand (2,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Syracuse, N. Y., within forty (40) days from date of contract.
One thousand (1,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., within thirty (30) days from date of contract.
Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 14¾ to 16 hands high; full fleshed, compactly built, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.
These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.
No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.
☞ Should any United States officer guarantee the proposal of a bidder who should prove to be irresponsible, his name will be reported to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that such officer be dismissed the service.
All bidders and guaranty will be held to the strictest accountability, and every failure to comply with terms of contract, or to make the contract when awarded, will be followed by prosecution to the full extent of the law.
Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application at this office.
Successful bidders will be prepared to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, immediately on the acceptance of their bids.
The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
No bid will be entertained for less than fifty horses.
Bids for *the entire number* of Horses required are invited.
Payment will be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.
Proposals must be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES," and addressed to Lieut. Col. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.
Any further information will be promptly given on application to
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau. mh4:9t

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WOULD INVITE the attention of MERCHANTS visiting this market to our large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
suitable for Spring and Summer sales.
Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for CASH, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short time buyers.
We also have a large line of
Prime Custom Work,
adapted particularly to the CITY TRADE, to which we would ask the examination of retailers. Special attention given to orders.
mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
On MONDAY NEXT we will have open in our Wholesale Rooms, our entire stock of
NEW SPRING BONNETS,
HATS,
FLOWERS.
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
DRESS CAPS, and
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS.
This is decidedly the finest and best assorted stock we have ever had.
MILLINERS and DEALERS are invited to call.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
mh3:4t 77 and 79 Market street.

FEATHERS.—A prime article of live Geese FEATHERS, always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
R. H. KING,
mar3 No. 211 Liberty street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, with front entrance, over the store of the subscriber. Possession can be had immediately.
R. H. KING,
mh1tf No. 211 Liberty street.

TO LET.—A good COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Turtle Creek Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, with grounds well improved.
mh3:1w J. M. McELROY.

PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, &c., FOR SALE.—The subscribers wish to sell their PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, MACHINERY, DWELLING HOUSE, &c., situate in Monongahela city, Washington county. The Mill house is 30x80 feet, three stories high, with Engine house attached. The dwelling house is large, and having two families now living in it. The Lot on which these are erected runs along the river and Union street 275 feet, and about 200 feet deep.
This is a very desirable property to carry on business of this kind, having 2 planes, 2 moulding machines, mortice machine, tenon machine, circular and bracket saws, &c. The Mill house and machinery all being nearly new, (having been burnt down and re-built in 1858,) and being situated on the river, and where good roads lead to and from in different directions, all which tends to give it a desirable and advantageous position for business. Possession can be given at any time.
KIDDOO & MOORE,
P. S. This would be a good place to build and finish boats, as there is sufficient ground.
Monongahela City, Feb. 29, 1864—2w

OAK TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—1500 acres of land abounding with OAK, PINE AND HEMLOCK TIMBER, in McKean county, near CORYDON, one mile from the Allegheny river, and accessible by a planked road. SHEFFIELD STATION, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is 16 miles, and SALAMANCA, the junction of the Atlantic and Great Western with the New York and Erie Railroad, is 6 miles from the tract.
A plot of the tract may be seen, and other information furnished, on application to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.) fe24

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
fe22:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—Two three story
BRICK DWELLING HOUSES,
on the corner of FIRST and FERRY streets. Terms moderate. Inquire of
JOSEPH TORRENS, at
Fleming & Torrens, corner of Market and Third streets. fe25:2w

BRICK STORE AND DWELLING FOR RENT—In the borough of Manchester, on Beaver street, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. The Store room has shelves, counter, an excellent cellar, and is well adapted either for a Grocery, Confectionery, Drug or Shoe Store. There is hydrant water in the kitchen of the dwelling. Possession given 1st of April. Rent $220 per annum. Apply to
JOHN B. KENNEDY,
fe22 Commercial office.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS, communicating, with fire proof vault, suitable for offices, in second story Burke's Building, Fourth street. Apply to JAMES M. COOPER,
fe3:tf 85, Bank Block, Fifth street.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORIED BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, No. 209 PENN street. The house has all the modern improvements. Hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Lot 20 by 120 feet. Apply to
JAMES VERNER,
Citizens' Passenger Railway Office,
Corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.
fe22:1m

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied
BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE.—Near Woods' Run Station, and connected with it by a macadamised road and a planked foot walk. Good frame house. Four acres of land, abounding in fruit and shrubbery; good water. Well suited for a business man. Apply to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.) fe20

TO LET.—
THE STORE ROOM
now occupied by FLEMING & TORRENS, on the corner of MARKET and THIRD streets. Possession given on the first of April Enquire of FINLEY TORRENS,
At Mrs. Denny's office, No. 68 Third street.
fe29:2w

FOR RENT.—That large ROOM, at present occupied by the Board of Trade, (Merchants' Exchange,) Fourth street, next Iron City Bank, from 1st April next, or sooner, if required. Apply to
L. S. JOHNS, Alderman,
fe13 opposite Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE.—Two large and commodious HOUSES and LOTS, at corner of Chestnut and North Canal streets, Allegheny.
The above property is well worthy the attention of persons desiring a pleasant home.
No better location for a Physician can be found. The same house having been occupied by one for many years past.
The owner having permanently settled in the East will sell at a bargain

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n...	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Philia do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss....	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n...	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n..	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn...	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Philia. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail.	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keespt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2:05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's ...	4:15 p m	Braddock's....	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
do	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	2:05 p. m.
Whee'g..	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac.	10:00 a. m.
Clev'l'd...	1:45 a m		
do	1:45 p m		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Gone to the Front.—Knap's Pennsylvania Battery, recruited to the maximum number, left yesterday afternoon for Chattanooga, under command of Captain J. D. McGill.

New Buildings.—The Assessor of water rents returns for the past year show that there were one hundred and fifty-one new dwellings put up in the city in 1863, a falling off of ten as compared with the number erected in 1862.

Accident.—One day last week a young man named Dilley, in West Salem township, Mercer county, was engaged in chopping wood, when a revolver, which he was carrying in his pocket fell out, struck upon a log, was discharged and the contents passed through his breast. He was living at last accounts.

Will Leave To-day.—Company H, 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, Capt. G. W. B. Martin, will leave for the front this morning. This is the only Pittsburgh company in the 28th, and they were permitted to remain over one day in the city, while the rest of the Regiment proceeded Westward on Wednesday night.

Death of Geo. J. Townsend.—The Young Men's Library Association, of this city, has just lost one of its most active and influential members, in the decease of Geo. J. Townsend. He was Chairman of the Committee on the Library for the current year, and was a young man universally respected for many excellent traits of character.

Meeting of Conference.—The East Baltimore M. E. Conference met at Altoona, Pa., Wednesday morning. Over two hundred ministers are in attendance. The session promises to be an interesting one, from the fact, in part, that delegates are to be elected to attend the General Conference which meets in Philadelphia next May, when such questions as Lay Delegation will be discussed.

An Important Order.—The following important order was received yesterday by telegraph, at the Headquarters of the Department of the Monongahela:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS, *Commanding Department of the Monongahela:*

Credits will be given for all recruits raised up to the day of the draft.

The Zimmerman Homicide.—The Coroner's inquest to inquire into the manner of the death of Frederick Zimmerman, of Birmingham, was concluded yesterday. Although Coroner M'Clung used every effort to discover the perpetrators of the homicide, he was unable to learn the least clue to them. The jury found a verdict that deceased came to his death from blows inflicted on his head at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia hotels on Tuesday: Robert Dalzell, John Bissell, Geo. B. Bissell, W. L. Bissell and son, L. H. Smith, W. R. Bateman, Thos. Measure, T. Hartman, W. H. Brant, Jas. Trimble, C. McClurg, H. Blair, Miss C. Beggs, E. Moore, W. C. Moore, R. B. Hoover, W. Temple, A. McIntosh, H. H. Niemann, J. S. Thomas, S. P. Heath, J. Frethy, H. Ludington.

Accidental Shooting.—Miss Annie Hyatt, one of the members of the Pittsburgh Theatre Company, while entertaining some friends in her room in the St. Clair Hotel, on Tuesday evening, was shot in the leg by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the pocket of one of the guests. In consequence, Miss Hyatt was unable to appear at the theatre on Wednesday night in the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man," Miss Burtt having to take her place as "Sam Willoughby." Miss Hyatt's injury will prevent her assuming her place on the stage for weeks to come.

The Spring Styles.—Mr. Wm. Fleming has just returned from the East with one of the largest and finest stock of gents' fine silk hats, fine French felt hats, gents', youths' and children's fine fancy caps, of all the new and fashionable styles ever brought to this city. We feel confident that in style, material and prices they are unsurpassed by any house in the country. Those who want anything extra in the hat or cap line will do well to call at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

Labor on Fortifications.—A Washington special says that Hon. J. K. Moorhead, on Wednesday, got through the House a resolution which it is understood applies particularly to this city, instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to provide for the payment of labor performed, and materials used in the construction of forts, fortifications, rifle pits, and other defences constructed by the direction of the War Department, and under the superintendence of the engineers and other officers of said Department; also, for the payment of damages to property and crops in consequence of such constructions.

Proposals for Cavalry Horses.—It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in this paper, that the Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Ekin, asks for sealed proposals to furnish two thousand cavalry horses to be delivered at Syracuse, N. Y, within forty days from date of contract. Proposals will be received at the Quartermaster's office, Cavalry Bureau, Washington City, till noon of March 14th. Said horses to be sound in all particulars; not less than five nor more than nine years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high; full fleshed, compactly built, bridle-wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

Western Pennsylvania Shooting Club. A number of our merchants and business men, on Saturday evening last, organized a shooting club, with the above title. A constitution was adopted setting forth the object and intentions of the club. The club elected a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, Marshal and Commissary. It is the design of the members of the club to leave their business in the city, and repair to the woods, rivers and lakes, and there enjoy the sports in season. The members of the club pledge themselves to see impartial justice carried out against all offenders the law relating to killing game out of season. Such an organization will not only be productive of much pleasure to the number composing it, but, by seeing that the law above referred to is strictly enforced, will be a great public benefit. We may have occasion to speak of this club again, and in the meantime we wish the association success.

Legal Proceedings.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.—Edward Davidson vs Thomas Rushton and Isabella his wife, No. 4 of Argument List, questions reserved. Argued March 3d, 1861, and judgment for plaintiff, on payment of the verdict fee. Defendants counsel object.

D. S. Caldwell vs W. O. Leslie, No. 5 Argument List. March 3d, no one answers, therefore continued.

Wm. J. Smith vs John Rea, No. 6 Argument List. Rule for feigned issue, March 3d, no one answers; continued.

Lewis' Executors vs Hutchinson, Garnishee of Smithey & McGilvey. Continued March 3d, 1864.

R. T. Kennedy & Bro. vs George Keyser, No. 8 Argument List. Case stated; March 3d, continued.

W. & D. Hugus vs F. W. Jenkins, No. 9 Argument List, March 3d, 1864. Continued.

Wall's vs Murphy & Canfield. Rule to take off judgment and enter non-suit. No. 11 of Argument List; March 3d, 1864. Rule discharged.

Oliver Blackburn vs Hill Burgwin, No. 12. Motion for new trial, February 13, 1864, argued and verdict set aside, and new trial awarded.

Edward Bendelow vs Phillip Stephens, No 13. Motion for new trial. March 3d, 1864, motion overruled.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The following complimentary order was issued to the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, by Gen. Crawford, the able and distinguished commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves, on the regiment being relieved from duty with his command preparatory to going to Pennsylvania, nearly the whole regiment having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers:

HEAD-QUARTERS, PENN'A. RESERVES,
3D DIVISION, 5TH A. C.
Camp at Bristow Va., Feb. 10, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 32.—In parting with the services of the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, the General Commanding desires to express his great satisfaction at the manner in which the duty entrusted to him has been performed. The lines have been kept free from molestation by the guerrillas, by the action of the officers and men of that regiment. Many prisoners have been taken, and the country in the neighborhood so effectually scouted as to render the approach of any force without warning impossible. Colonel Coyodo and his regiment have with them the best wishes of the Commanding Officer of the 3d Division.

By command of
Brigadier-General CRAWFORD.
(Signed,) ROBERT A. M'LOY,
Major and A. A. G.

The Washington Riot—Another Death.

We gave an account, as we received it, yesterday, of a terrible riot in Washington, in which several persons were shot. The *Tribune* gives quite a lengthy account of the affair, which, it seems, grew out of a difficulty that occurred at Hillsborough during the last fall political campaign between the Ringgold cavalry and some civilians. The two persons against whom the soldiers seemed to be specially indignant, were Benjamin Brady and John Lenox, and brought face to face with them during Monday evening, through the intervention of third parties no violent collision was allowed to occur. On Tuesday morning, however, about eight o'clock, Lenox, who blamed a young man named Alexander Cotton for pointing him out to the soldiers the night before, came up with Cotton in company with a soldier on the east end of Wheeling street, and commenced beating the former, for having brought him into trouble with the members of the troop.

"The report soon reached the Fulton House, where most of the cavalry were quarted, that a soldier was involved in a fight going on down street, and some of the men rushed for their revolvers and started to go to the rescue of their supposed comrade. Lieutenant Hart, whose version of the affair we are giving, says that when the men started for their arms he ordered them to stay back, which they did—that he proceeded down street, unarmed and alone, for the purpose of quelling the disturbance, and taking away any of his men that might be involved in it—that passing down as far as the Hat Store of Mr. Kunz, he inquired of him what was the difficulty, and that the latter being somewhat excited, they got into a controversy on the responsibility of the soldiers for the disturbance—that while they were engaged in the altercation, Philip Kuntz, a brother, made an attack upon him, and he was immediately set upon by two or three other persons unknown to him, and beaten and kicked most unmercifully. He was badly cut above one of the eyes, and otherwise bruised about the body by kicks and blows. The scuffle attracted a considerable crowd, and at least six or eight shots were fired, some by one or two soldiers who were farther down the street, and some by Benjamin Brady, who was also engaged in the fray."

Among the citizens wounded were David Wolff, David M'Cahan, and Benjamin Porter. Mr. Wolff was struck about the middle—the ball lodging in the back and causing his death. He was a civil old man over sixty years of age, and was passing by when shot. In young McCahan's case, the ball entered the lower part of his breast, and passed near the stomach clean through his body. He was a mere boy about twelve years old, and while performing an errand for his mother, was brought near the contestants and shot. His father is a soldier in the Army of the Cumberland, and his mother is left with a family of seven children. Young McCahan, we learn, died on Wednesday. Ben. Porter—a non-participant also—was shot in the knee, and painfully, though not dangerously wounded.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

The regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held on Thursday evening.

In *Select Council*, the following members were present: Messrs. Atwell, Francis, Irwin, Kirkpatrick, Miller, G. R. Riddle, Smith, Wright and Marshall, President.

A petition was presented from the citizens of Reserve township, asking for the extension of the water mains one hundred feet beyond the city limits. Referred to the Water Committee.

A communication was read from Mr. John McDonald, asking Councils to appropriate one hundred dollars towards the getting up of a map of the city, on which it is proposed to place representations of the public buildings of the city. The communication was referred to the Committee on Surveys.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Railroads to notify the several railway companies that the ordinance relative to the burning of bituminous coal will be strictly enforced in future.

Mr. Marshall presented a resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to audit the accounts of Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King and Jas. Marshall, trustees of the city. The resolution was adopted.

The Fire Committee presented a report, authorizing the payment of sundry bills, which was accepted, and the bills ordered to be paid. The Committee also reported an ordinance increasing the pay of the police to $450 per annum each. The ordinance was laid over.

In all of the above business, Common Council concurred.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, the following members were present:—Messrs. Brown, Dunlap, Faulhaber, Gordon, Hanna, Heckadorn, M'Neil, Patterson, Smith, Schleifer and President McBrier.

Mr. Dunlap presented the report of the Committee on Markets. From the report, it appears that the amount collected from the Diamond and cattle yard scales was $241 93. The report was accepted.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose presented a report, with resolutions authorizing the payment of sundry bills. The Committee further stated that according to instructions of Councils, they had purchased an excellent span of horses for the use of the steam fire engine company Hope, at a cost of $550. They had also perfected a company organization, by the employment of a driver at $35 per month, and eight persons to act as hose directors and pipemen, at the specified sum of $80 each. The Committee also submitted a proposition from the Columbia Hose Company. There was no action taken on the report.

Mr. Patterson presented report of the Committee on Wharves and Landing, with a resolution authorizing the expenditure of $200 in making repairs on the wharf at such points as the committee may think proper.

The report was accepted, and resolution adopted.

The Committee on wharves also reported an ordinance to prevent the landing of oil in bulk within the city limits. Adopted.

In all of the above business, Select Council concurred.

Oil City Items.

Mr. Henry Mays has sold the Slab Furnace tract to a Philadelphia company, for oil purposes. Six thousand dollars was the price paid. Mr. May has also sold the old Lindsay tract at the mouth of Sandy, containing fifty acres, to James Myers & Co., of Franklin, at $4,000. The Lloyd Oil Company have struck a good show of oil, on the Jackson Furnace property, near the mouth of Starr's Run, at a depth of 300 feet. D. Connel, on the Story farm, sold on Tuesday, February 23, 1,000 barrels of oil, at $5 per barrel. H. M'Clinlock, sold on the same day, 150 barrels at the same price. The New York well on the Story farm, is reported to be flowing forty barrels per day. The new well on the Wash McClintock farm, is variously esclmated at from 150 to 250 barrels daily yield.

A Patriotic Family.—Mr. James Coleman, of Canonsburg, has given six sons to the service of the country in the present war. Their names are as follows: David C. Coleman, Colonel 8th Missouri Volunteers; John P. Coleman, Lieutenant Colonel 29th Missouri Volunteers; Samuel M. Coleman, Assistant Surgeon 29th Missouri Volunteers; Joseph C. Coleman, ——Regiment, Ohio Volunteers—all in the Army of the Cumberland—Frank Coleman, 2d Lieutenant 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, and Addison A. Coleman, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the Army of the Potomac.

Loss of Oil by Fire.—Dispatches were received in the city yesterday from Oil City, announcing that a destructive fire occurred about none o'clock that morning, at the Maple Shade well, on Oil creek, causing the destruction of some 10,000 barrels of crude oil in tank. The whole amount of this oil had been sold to some New York merchants in the tank, and they were about removing it, when the fire took place. The Maple Shade is owned by Messrs. Lockhart & Frew and others. The entire loss will not fall short of $50,000, all of which will fall on the purchaser.

Military Funeral.—The funeral of Lieut. Scott C. McDowell, Company G, 62d Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed at Gettysburg, will take place this afternoon, from his mother's residence, Virgin alley.

Hung Himself.—A young man named John Yeager, of Chest township, Cambria county, deliberately hung himself in his father's barn about a week ago. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

Accident.—James Ferguson, Jr., of Greene township, Mercer county, was severely injured on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, on Sabbath evening last, about four miles North of West Greenville.

Appointed.—Mayor Alexander, in conjunction with the Police Committee of Allegheny Councils, has appointed A. Gabby a member of the police force of that city, in place of J. C. Montgomery, deceased.

Bayard Taylor.—Our readers should not forget this distinguished lecturer appears before the Young Men's Library Association at Concert Hall this (Friday) evening. Subject—"Russia and the Russians."

New Post Office.—A new post office is established in Clay township, Fayette county, called Markleysburg, about midway between Somerfield and Brandonville.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—To-night, Mr. Neafie, who has been performing very acceptably for the past week and a half the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," will take a benefit. He will appear in the "Corsican Brothers," in which the "Ghost" will be introduced, and also in his great character of Don Cesar de Bazan. He should have a crowded house.

YANKEE HILL'S TROUPE.—Masonic Hall was crowded last night to witness the extraordinary performance of this justly celebrated company, whose talent as true delineators of Southern negroes, is, beyond dispute, among the best that we have ever witnessed. Without entering into details of the various performance, which is replete with ballads, dances, operas, etc., etc., we wish to mention the Musket Drill and Bayonet Exercise, by Mr. Childers, which is, beyond doubt, the very best evidence of what can be done with a musket. This part of the exhibition is well adapted to the present time. We predict for the company crowded houses during their stay here, as true merit and real talent is always appreciated by our citizens. The management announce a matinee for ladies and children, to-morrow afternoon.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office. Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Mons. De Leng's Dancing Academy, No. 98 Fourth street. Last quarter of the season. New classes now forming. There is abundant time for a full term, as the academy will remain open until June 1st. For particulars please call for circulars at the music stores.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, March 4, 1864.

There was a fair amount of sales transacted yesterday, prices generally being unchanged. The weather was very pleasant for outdoor business; the streets, however, were in a horrible condition. On the wharf, we noticed a large amount of activity. The shipments were large, and the imports were to a fair extent. The steamer Joseph Pine left for Cincinnati with a fair trip. The Leonidas will leave this morning for St. Louis, she has an immense cargo of products. The Emma Graham, as usual, brought up a good cargo. The Clara Poe, after an absence of many months in Government service, arrived yesterday, with a cargo of wheat for the Messrs. Kennedys. The Gem brought up a full cargo for the railroad. The packet White Rose has all the freight she wants engaged; she will leave this morning. Several boats now due, will be found at the landing. The Paragon leaves for Cincinnati on Saturday; the next boat of the Packet Line will be the General Anderson, Captain Dravo. Telegraph reports from Oil City announce the arrival there of the steamers which left here on Tuesday. Among the sales were the following:

BACON—Was firm with a good local demand, and prices may be considered from ¼ to ⅜ higher. Shoulders; 8,000 lbs prime at 10½@10¾c; 4,000 lbs do at 10@10¼c. Sides; sales 4,000 lbs at 11¾@12c. Plain Hams; sales 6,000 lbs at 13¾@13¾c; S. C. Hams; sales 4,500 lbs prime quality at 14¾@14¾c.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm; sales 1,100 lbs sugar cured at 14c.

LARD—The market was inactive, there being no demand. We quote nominally at 14@14½c for city, country lard being lower.

WHISKY—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The last sale reported to us was at 85@87c.

BULK MEAT—The market was firm, prices unsettled and advancing.

HAY—The business in Hay was barely worthy of mention, as only a loads were offered. Sales ranged from $26@28, this being a decline. Baled Hay was dull and prices nominal.

FLOUR—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers. Holders do not seem inclined to recede from former quotations. Hence we have only small sales to report for local purposes. The receipts are on the increase. We note sales of 350 bbls from store in lots. Prices were: Extra, $6 50@6 60. Extra Family $7, 7 25@7 50. The principal demand, however, was for the latter description.

GRAIN—The market was not active. The receipts were fully up to the demand. Among the sales were the following:

Wheat—Red in a small way, at $1 30. White.—$1 35@1 38 as per quality.

Corn.—Unchanged. Sales of 800 bushels old shelled at $1 18; 500 bush new $1 10@1 12; 400 do $1 12.

Barley—There being no special demand prices declined a shade. We quote: Spring, $1 25; Fall, $1 45.

Oats were more inquired for: Sales of 730 bushels at 75@78; 800 bush sold from store at 90c, delivered at the wharf, sacks included.

FISH—The market was firm, with a good demand, and the following sales: Herring—Sales 25 bbls split at 5c ₱ lbl. Mackerel—Sales of 50 bbls No. 3 medium at $9; 30 bbls No. 3 large at $12; 20 bbls No. 2, at $12 50 ₱ bbl.

RICE—Sales 20 bbls Rangoon at 9½@9¾c.

BUTTER—The market was unchanged as regards price or demand. Sales 1800 lbs fresh Roll at 28@30c; 800 lbs do choice at 31@32c; Inferior sold at various prices.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off; holders demand 20c ₱ doz.

GROCERIES—The market was firm, with good demand. As prices have undergone no change we omit quotations.

SEEDS—The demand was fair, and sales regular at—Clover $8 00@8 25, Timothy $3 00@3 25, and FLAX $2 70@2 80 ₱ bush.

CHEESE—The demand was steady, and a fair amount was disposed of at—W. R. 14@14½c, Goshen and Hamburg 15@15½c.

POTATOES—The demand is improving. Sales 100 bush Neshannocks at 95c.

APPLES—Are becoming scarce. Sales choice at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL,
Friday, March 4.

Business was inactive yesterday, for the best of all reasons, there was but little to operate with. The boats that left for Oil City some days since are expected down to-night. The receipts will soon begin to come forward with some freedom, and we may look for some large transactions during this and the coming week. A dispatch was received yesterday from Oil City, which read as follows: "Maple Shade Well was destroyed by fire. The loss in oil was 10,000 barrels. As the tanks were all made of wood, of course they were destroyed." This oil, we understand, was owned by a New York firm, and not by the owners of the well. The loss will therefore fall on the new owners.

Crude—The stock on hand was limited and of course small. Holders were firm. Sales of 300 bbls including packages, at 20c in bulk. 20c was the ruling figures.

Refined—Was steady; sales of 300 bbls Bonded at 46c. The brand was a favorite one. Sales of some small lots were made at a shade below these figures.

Free Oil—Was steady at 50c.

Benzole—We note a sale of 70 bbls at 16c, now held at 16½@17c.

Residuum—Market steady, sales of 56 bbls at $4,50@4,75.

Chicago Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHICAGO, March 3, 1864.

HOGS—Live Hogs advanced 15@20c; sales at $5 50@5 75, chiefly at $5 25@7 20. Dressed Hogs quiet and unchanged; sales at $7@8.

CATTLE—Beef Cattle 10@15c higher; sales at $3 25@7, chiefly at $4@5.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and more active; sales of Mess Pork at $30; Prime Mess $17 50@18, chiefly at the outside figure. Sweet Pickled Hams at 11¼c; Dry Salted Hams 10⅞@10¾c; Loose Rough Sides at 9c; Loose Shoulders 7¾@7¾c; Loose Extra Mess Beef $13 50.

LARD—Dull and lower; sales light; prime Leaf at 12c.

WHISKY.—3c higher. Sales at 74@76½; closing firm at the latter figure.

WHEAT.—1½c higher. Sales of No. 1 at $1 14@1 15; No. 2 at $1 08¾@1 10.

CORN.—Old 82c; New 76@78.

OATS.—3c higher. Sales at 63¾@64c.

RYE.—Barely steady at $1 15@1 15¾ for No. 2.

H.

Oil Report at Oil City.

The *Monitor* of Tuesday evening, March 1st, says: The market is somewhat inactive, but firm, and the advance is fully maintained. A large proportion of the oil stored on the Creek is contracted. Holders are disposed to hold on for better prices, while buyers do not care to purchase until they can move their oil to market. The river is now at low steamboat stage, and a few flat boats are loading for Pittsburgh, at $1 freight per barrel. The daily yield on the Creek is about 3,600. Last Fall it was estimated that the amount produced per day was 5,000 barrels, showing a decrease since then of 1,400 barrels in the daily yield. The winter is unfavorable to the operation of wells, both flowing and pumping, and they will doubtless approximate to the old standard when the warm weather comes in.

We quote $5 to $5 25 as the ruling price at the well's, and $5 50 to $5 75 at the wharf in this place. Refined, free, rates at 42 cents per gallon. No change in price of barrels. Weather moderate, with a light "skift" of snow on the ground.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

There is but little demand for Cotton, and it moves slowly at 79@80c.

FLOUR—There is not much demand, and only 1,000 bbls were sold at $7@7 37½ for extra family; and $8@9 for fancy. Rye flour has declined to $6. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

There is a fair demand for Wheat; sales of 6,000 bush red at $1 60; southern at $1 63; white, at $1 70@1 90.

RYE sells at $1 32.

CORN advanced; yellow at $1 18.

OATS moves slowly at 84@85c.

CLOVER SEED sells at $8@8 25; timothy at $3 25@3 50; flaxseed at $5 25

No change in groceries or provisions.

PETROLEUM sells at 28¼@29c for crude; 46c for refined in bond: 56c for free.

WHISKY firmer; 500 bbls in bond at 84@86c, the latter for choice.

Oil Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

March 3, 1864.

Brewer, Bird & Co., 200 bbls Crude, to Philadelphia.
Clarke & Co., 222 bbls Refined, to Philadelphia.
John A. Caughey, 50 bbls Refined, to Pittsb'h.
Lindsay & Co., 4 do do
Fleming & Bros., 274 bbls Crude do

NEW GOODS!

NEW RIBBONS, beautiful styles;
NEW EMBROIDERIES, all the latest;
NEW LINEN SETTS, Lace trimmed;
NEW HANDKERCHIEFS;
POINT LACE,
VALENCIA LACE,
EMBROIDERED,
FRILLED,
SCOLLOPED, and
PLAIN LINEN,
all kinds and all prices.
NEW GLOVES, all qualities;
NEW HOSIERY, including the celebrated BALBRIGGAN HOSE
NEW NETTS, NEW TRIMMINGS, NEW HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, NEW SCARFS and NECK TIES, NEW VEILS and SPRING BALMORALS, NEW BRAIDS, BUTTONS, and a complete assortment of
New Fancy Goods and Notions,
and everything kept in a Trimming, Notion and Straw Goods store. Just received by
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
mh3 77 and 79 Market street.

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles for sale by
A. F. CHATTONY,
e31 Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAIRO, March 3.

Occupation of Selma.

Col. Wood, of the 1st Arkansas, arrived here to-day, stating that he was the bearer of dispatches from Vicksburg, lately received there from Gen. Sherman. They were brought to Vicksburg by a courier, and are only to the 14th ult. They set forth that Sherman had reached Meridian without fighting. After leaving Jackson the enemy's force before him was only 8,000 men and much demoralized. He had moved twelve miles beyond Meridian, going eastward, and had sent a force on to Selma. Reports were prevalent in Vicksburg on the 24th that Selma was occupied. It is probable that the rumor of Sherman's being within forty miles of Mobile are untrue.

Adjt. Gen. Thomas left for below this afternoon on the steamer Liberty No. 2.

Skirmish with Guerrillas.

Colonel W. Lawrence, of the 34th New Jersey Regiment, in command at Columbus, Ky., reports, under date of yesterday, that on the 27th ult. he sent out a company of mounted infantry as far as Dukedom, which place he reached on the 29th. They arrested four guerrillas, a number more escaping; also two horses and equipments. They were fired upon eight times while passing Dukedom. Capt. Huggins had the volley returned, wounding one guerrilla. The detachment got back on the first, in safety.

SECOND DISPATCH.

From General Sherman.

The steamer Mississippi arrived this morning from New Orleans on the 24th inst. One of her officers reports that at Vicksburg, there was what they considered reliable information, that Gen. Sherman's expedition had taken a shoot towards the south and reached within forty miles of Mobile, which place he was threatening. I give you this news for what is worth.

Capture of Guerrillas.

We have the following from Helena, Arkansas, 26th ult.: Maj. E. Carmichael, of the 15th Illinois cavalry, on a late scout, captured twelve prisoners, among them Maj. C. H. Carleton and Capt. S L. Moore, of the 15th Arkansas rebel cavalry. On the 25th a scouting party under command of Lieut. W. B. Ford, of the 15th Illinois cavalry, returned, bringing in seventeen guerrilla prisoners. Our loss in the combined expedition were Lieut. Campbell, of the 15th Illinois cavalry, five men prisoners and three wounded. The guerrillas are robbing plantations of horses, mules and other valuable property wherever found, unless protected by our troops. Gen. Buford is active in pursuing the guerrillas, and enforcing Gen. Grant's order No. 4, series of 1863.

Small-Pox in Cairo.

The small-pox is on the decrease in Cairo. There are now but few cases within the city limits.

Destructive Fire.

The American Hotel, at Donegal, caught fire on Tuesday morning about one o'clock and entirely destroyed. Every article of furniture and clothing was burned, the inmates barely escaping with life. The residence of Mr. Vick, adjouring the hotel, was also consumed. The loss will be probably $2,000. W.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1864.

The Senate.

The Senate to-day indefinitely postponed the election of a Speaker, and also passed the Constitutional amendments to a second reading of the House. Some other bills were passed, but not of special interest in your vicinity.

The House.

In the House, the general bounty bill occupied most of the day. This bill will probably pass the House to-morrow. The night session has been devoted to a political discussion.

Land Scrip Question.

The debate this afternoon on the Land Scrip Question, was closed before the Juciary Committee. The action of the Committee will not be known before next week. B.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. Powell addressed the Senate at great length, reviewing the report in detail, and defending the Democratic members of the Legislature of Kentucky, who signed the address for the passage of such a bill, from the charges of disloyalty made against them in the report. He said that the English statutes, from which he quoted voluminously, provided that soldiers should not be stationed within one mile of the polls on the day of election. We were the only people who would allow military interference in elections, and it was only recently that it had been allowed. It could not be doubted that upon the purity and inviolability of the elective franchise depends the safety and perpetuity of the Union. Seven States of the Union had statutes preventing the appearance of soldiers at the polls, as such. He quoted largely from the statutes of Maryland, as an instance of the laws of other States on the subject. He contended that the general Government had overthrown the laws regulating local elections in the loyal States. He contended that the orders issued by military commanders in Kentucky, and especially those of Gen. Burnside and his subordinates, were infringements upon State laws. He held the President of the United States responsible for all these infringements upon, and overthrow of local law in the loyal States. He charged that some of the members of the Military Committee had not seen the report of Mr. Howard, and he thanked God they had not. Without concluding, Mr. Powell, at four o'clock, gave way on a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the adverse report heretofore made by the Committee of Ways and Means on the resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold.

Mr. Stebbins said whatever his objections to paper money might be, he felt it to be his duty to support the financial system of the government until the war is over. He protested against the predictions of national bankruptcy, and argued there was nothing to justify the difference of 33 per cent. between gold and paper.

Mr. Fenton replied to the former remarks of Fernando Wood and Brooks, saying the Secretary of the Treasury, amid the greatest difficulties, had managed our fiscal affairs with unrivalled ability and success.

Mr. Morrill moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments to the whisky bill.

Messrs. Kasson and Spaulding, the other two members of the Conference Committee, agreed in favor of insisting on the House disagreement to the Senate amendments.

The House refused to recede; yeas, 61; nays, 71.

Mr. Stevens moved that the House adhere to its disagreement, and this was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

Interesting News from Gen. Kilpatrick.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—This afternoon's *Star* says:—We have late and interesting information from the front, to the effect that Gen. Kilpatrick, with a force of picked cavalrymen, has arrived at the White House, and formed a junction with the force sent up by Gen. Butler from the Peninsula. These statements are based upon the fact, that two of Gen. Kilpatrick's scouts have come back and made the above report. The report is believed in the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Kilpatrick is thus within a few miles of Richmond, and as Gen. Butler is co-operating with him, we may expect to hear of startling news from that quarter in a day or two. On his route to the White House, Gen. Kilpatrick having orders so to do, avoided meeting any large force of the rebels. After he had left the front, another party of 800 picked men were sent out to communicate with him; they, however, met a rebel force, and as their orders were not to fight if a battle could be avoided, so they moved towards the east, and the commander not striking the direct road, came upon a party of rebels near Fredericksburg and captured them, he then burnt their camp and destroyed a large quantity of valuable army stores. Our force then proceeded on their way to join General Kilpatrick.

The *Star* says that last evening the steamer Harvest Moon arrived at the navy yard from Charleston Bar, having left there on Saturday night last, and bringing up Admiral Dahlgren and staff, of the South Atlantic squadron. When they left the Bar everything was quiet, with the exception of some excitement about torpedoes. None have, however, been seen since the Housatonic was blown up; but as a precautionary measure, fenders are put out around the different vessels nightly. When the Harvest Moon arrived in the Potomac there was no pilot at hand and Admiral Dahlgren volunteered for the duty, and took his position on the pilot house, bringing the ship safely up to the navy yard. Commander Rowan was left in command of the fleet.

Parson Brownlow.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Parson Brownlow arrived here to-night on a Nashville train. He has been very sick, but is convalescent. Veteran soldiers, at the rate of three thousand per day, are passing through here for the front.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S EXPEDITION.

Demonstration at Mine Run—Arrival at Spotsylvania—Colonel Dahlgren Detached for Special Service—Kilpatrick Beyond the Reach of Regular Communication—Will Next be Heard from Through the Enemy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 29, 1864.—General Kilpatrick, at the head of a large force of cavalry, left this place on Saturday evening on a grand expedition. The strength of the entire command we do not deem it judicious to publish at the present time. On Saturday night the command proper encamped at Old Verdiersville, on the Fredericksburg and Orange Court House Plankroad, eight miles south of the Rapidan. On Sunday morning the force demonstrated in front of the enemy's works, upon Mine Run, deploying as infantry, in order to cause the enemy to mass in that locality, to resist attack. In this capacity they acted all day, and at night rested in a safe and retired position between Verdiersville and Robinson's tavern.

At three o'clock on Monday morning Gen. Kilpatrick took up his line of march Southward, towards the junction of the Virginia Central and the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroads, arriving at Spotsylvania Court House about dark. From this point Col. Dahlgren, with a selected detachment from the cavalry, was dispatched to Fredericks Hall, midway between the junction of the above named roads and Gordonsville, where had been parked the whole of the rebel reserve artillery.

Col

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.

	Par Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 67¼
Exchange Bank	50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk	50	56½
Mechanics' Bank	50	63¼
Allegheny Bank	50	56½
Citizens' Bank	50	61@61¼
Iron City Bank	50	62¾
Iron City Trust Co	50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank	50	49¾
Birmingham Gas Co	—	31¾
Citizens' Insurance Co	50	60
Western Insurance Co	42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co	50	48
Mong. Insurance Co	32	32¼
Allegheny Valley R. R.	50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.	50	91¾
do interest bearing		121½
Monongahela Nav. Co	50	44
Allegheny Insurance Co	25	28½
Peoples Insurance Co	25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50	85½
Mass Mining Co	—	5½
Northwestern Mining Co	7 05	13¾
Great Western "	1 00	5
Ducotan "		5
Pitts. and Boston "	5 55	87
National "	5 50	39¼
North Cliff "	2 50	83
Ray State "		18¾
Central "	4 35	58½
Isle Royal "	16 10	25½
Minnesota "	3 50	76

BONDS.

Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$ 74
Pittsburgh 58	73
Pitts. Municipal 6s	90
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons	89
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons	88
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s	80
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s	105
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds	90

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, March 3, 1864.

Gold Strong at 161. Stocks very active and higher.

N. Y. Central	136⅝	Hudson	156¾
Erie, preferred	108	Reading	132¼
Harlem	146¾	Ill Central	135
Mich Southern	99⅝	Galena & Chic	118
Pitt. Cleveland	117¾	Chic & R I	122¾
Clev & Toledo	147	Pitt Ft W & C	161⅝
Chicago & N W	54¾	Chic B & Q	130½
Terre Haute & A I	74	Canton	163⅞
Toledo & Wabash	80	Central Coal	81
Cumbl'd Coal	68¾	Quicksilver	59
Wyoming V Coal Co Ex-Division	85¼	Sandy River Coal & Oil Co., first	
Mariposa	36¾	Mortg. Bonds	91
Erie	117		

THE demand for Money has very sensibly increased within the last few days, which will give employment for a good deal of the funds on hand at our discount houses. Rates have somewhat stiffened, but still good paper is taken at low figures. Most of the offerings at some of the banks have been short time paper, but the demand for loans represents various branches of business. Local stocks have advanced since last report. Bank of Pittsburgh sold at 67¼; Merchants and Manufacturers 56½; Mechanics 63¼; Allegheny 56¼; Manchester Savings Bank 49¾; Allegheny Insurance 28½; Pittsburgh Gas Co., 85½; 1st mort. Allegheny Valley Railroad 77 @ 105.

—At Cincinnati the demand for money continues on the increase, and, according to the *Gazette*, most of the houses are now loaning beyond their income, and have their lines pretty well filled, so that there does not remain much further room for expansion in this direction. Rates of interest in the open market are now 8@10 per cent., but the bulk of the business is done at 6 to 8 per cent., which are the rates charged by bankers to their regular customers The increasing demand for loans is chiefly from mercantile classes, and in no way connected with Government operations. Besides, it has sprung up rather suddenly, and we may say unexpectedly. It is somewhat singular to find our money market progressing in the direction of stringency, while in New York it is the reverse.

—At Chicago, the *Tribune* says: The demand for money to-day has been unusually active, and with some of the banks it begins to be close. Business for the season is heavy, merchants, manufacturers, commission men, and in fact all others having about all the trade they can comfortably do. Whatever may be the condition of other cities Chicago certainly has no just cause for complaint.

The New York exchange is decidedly close. Were not the demand for currency so pressing the selling price would be ⅜, but as yet the current rate is ½. Only customers are supplied. The buying range is ¼@29 cts—bankers of course only paying the upper figure when they can't help it.

— The Philadelphia stock market opens for this month with the same general features which have characterized it for a week past. The will fever of speculation has, in a great measure, subsided, says the *Inquirer*, but the orders from the public, in all classes of securities, are still sufficient to keep the market active and give a general firmness to prices. The better class of stocks are, however, the strongest, and many of the new concerns, which bid fair to have a good run, are hardly mentioned, and without some change in the temper of buyers, are likely to find places in the pocket-books of late purchasers without the chance of a sale much sooner than was expected. Money keeps very easy and there is not the least difficulty experienced in carrying stocks at a fair margin, so that the chances, without any new developments, are still in favor of the bulls, who are careful not to get caught with fancies absolutely worthless.

—At Milwaukee, according to the *Sentinel*, the week commences with a tolerable easy money market, and an active demand for money. In interest and commissions, borrowers still have to pay about 10 per cent for money. Exchange was firmer, and only in exceptional cases were sales made below the outside quotation. Gold was 1@1¼ per cent. higher, advancing to 159½, but closed dull at that figure.

—The Committee on Banks of the House of Representatives have agreed to report in favor of allowing our Pennsylvania banks to reorganize under Secretary Chase's National banking system to-morrow, pointing out the mode of reorganization, which is to be by withdrawing the circulation; valuation of the stock, and a provision for winding up by such banks as prefer closing business. Information here from a number of banks indicate that they desire the passage of such bill.

—There has been introduced into the General Assembly of Ohio a law authorizing railway companies which have or may in future issue bonds convertible into stock to increase their capitals to an amount sufficient to enable them to comply with such agreements. Bondholders can at any time demand the stock, which is to be placed on the same footing with the old stock. The President at each annual meeting is required to file a detailed statement of the bonds so converted and the stock issued, and the law to take effect immediately. Under such a law as this the bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh can be converted into stock.

—Large orders have been sent to Baltimore by brokers of New York, for the purchase of the stock of the Maryland Copper Mining Company, which has been placed on the list of the New York Stock Exchange. The stock was run up on Saturday last from one dollar and thirty cents per share to one dolar and seventy cents. Twenty-six thousand one hundred shares were sold on that day.

—At Louisville, Ky., the notes of the old Tennessee banks have declined. The brokers are now paying eighty cents on the dollar.

—DANGEROUS ALTERATIONS.—Two very dangerous altered bills are now in circulation. One is a one dollar bill altered to a five, on the State Bank of Madison. By close observation this will be at once detected, as a large portion of the word "one," printed across the face of the bill, has not been erased, and the "five dollars," which is inserted in German text, is not well done. The plate being a genuine makes it dangerous. The other is the most dangerous altered bill that has been put into circulation in a long time. It is a one dollar bill on the Winona County Bank, Minnesota, altered to a five, and the alteration is so well done that several fair judges of money pronounced the bill genuine that was shown them yesterday. A close scrutiny of the "five" on each upper corner, and an examination of the back of the bill, will expose the alteration.

—The Controller of the Currency has issued his certificate organizing the First National Bank of West Greenville, Pa., with the following directors and officers:

DIRECTORS—Samuel P. Johnson, Wm. Achre, Samuel Goodwin, J. B. Packard, David Loutzenhiser, Henry F. Hartman, John McMichael, Marvin Loomis, Wm. Waugh.

OFFICERS—Saml. P. Johnsan, President, and Wm. Waugh, Cashier.

The bank will commence doing a general business on the 4th day of April next.

Cincinnati Cotton Market.

The receipts and exports for the week ending March 1, and since September 1, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Bales.
For the week ending March 1	2,813
Total since September 1, 1863	49,585
Same time last year	32,140

EXPORTS.

Week ending March 1	2,813
Since September 1, 1863	44,641
Same time last year	24,079

Some demand has been experienced during the past to ree days, and moderate sales effected at 72@73c for middling. Under the influence of the declining tendency of the Eastern market, however, the demand has fallen off, and the market closes dull and nominal at 72c for middling Uplands.

Philadelphia Metal Market.

Iron—The supply of all kinds is light, and the demand good at fully former rates, with further sales of 800@900 tons Anthracite pig metal, in lots, at $48@50, cash, for the three numbers, and most makers sold up. Scotch pigs worth $51@52 ₱ ton and firm. Blooms continue scarce and high, prices ranging at from $80@130 ₱ ton for common to prime. For manufactured iron there is a good inquiry, and prices are well sustained and firm, the mills generally being well off for orders for some time to come.

Lead is scarce and wanted at fully former rates, but no sales have as yet come under our notice.

Cincinnati Metal Market.

Iron—The demand for hot blast pig continues fair, and the market rules steady at $58 per ton. There is a better inquiry for cold blast, and a firmer market, but prices have not undergone any change. We quote it $63@65. Bar is unchanged and steady: 6c@6¼c for common, and 7c@7½c for charcoal. Horse shoes are quoted at 9½@10c for Shoenberger's.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, March 3.

The attendance at this market was much larger than the previous week. A number of dealers still cling to their first love. Among the sales were what we record below. The number weighed at scales were: Cattle—583 head. Sheep—337 head. The average price was: Sheep, $6 50@7 per cwt. Hogs—$7 50@8. Cattle—$4 50@7 80.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Grow & Gord sold 42 head at $5@6 25.
S. Neely sold 30 head at $6 50.
A. Warrell sold 28 head at $7 80.
W. P. Smith sold 17 head at $5 50.
Wolf & Neely sold 34 head at $5 50.
Phillips & Overhill sold 19 head at $6 80.
A. Stocker sold 20 head at $6 80.
J. Bishop sold 4 head at $4 50.
L. Rochild sold 54 head $6 75.
McCollister sold 47 head at $5 62.
Shaffer sold 48 head at $6 25.
Marks & Conner sold 55 head at $5 50@7 50.
Shaffer sold 18 head at $5 62.

SALES PER HEAD.

L. Rothchilds sold 30 head fresh Cows at prices ranging from $25@55.
One show Heifter sold for $35.

SHEEP—Sales of 337 head, in lots, at $6 50@7 00 ₱ cwt.

HOGS—Sales of 18 head at $7 50@8 00.

SHEEP—The offerings during the week were light. The principal portion that arrived passed on to the Eastern markets. The sales were uniform as to prices, the following being all which we could hear of, viz:

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

J. Voder sold 328 head at $7 50.
S. White sold 350 head at $7 50.

CATTLE—The supply during the week was not large. The principal receipts were purchases for Government, and were consigned to the East. Former prices were barely sustained. Among the sales we note as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Holmes & Pfiffer sold 17 head small at $5@5 50.
Myers & Bro. sold 100 head small at $5@8 50.
Myers & Bro. bought 300 head small at $4@6 75.
W. Rice bought 66 head small at $6 70.
H. R. Williar bought 48 head small at $6 62.
H. R. Williar sold 52 head small at $6 85.
Myers & Bro. shipped to Baltimore, in account of Government, 950 head, the price for Government stock being $7 73@7 95 per cwt.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

(Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.)

EAST LIBERTY, March 2, 1864

The marketss, since our last report, were well attended, the receipts having steadily increased. The new yards are rapidly approaching completion, and, when finished, will excel nine-tenths of the yards in this country, and equal those of any other. The location has been admirably selected with a view to convenience and general adaptation, and in their completion no expense will be spared. The new hotel is in full blast, the business of which is daily increasing. It is under the charge of experienced and attentive managers. We have yet to hear the first word of complaint. In a word it is a grand success, and does credit to the enterprise and liberality of those who have been instrumental in getting it up. The managers know how to keep a hotel. We feel confident that it will be one of the most popular resort that was ever got up.

The following are the Stock receipts for the week ending Feb. 27,—312 cars for the week ending March 2, and viz:

Horses, cars	17	Cattle, cars	42
Sheep, cars	17	Hogs, cars	39

Hogs—The market did not seem so firm to us as the previous week. The high prices demanded here, put rather a damper on operators, below we give the sales that came under our notice.

SALES OF HOGS PER CUT.

J Gilchrist & Co sold 363 head at $8 40.
J Gilchrist & Co sold 876 head at $7.
Holmes & Pfiffer sold 400 head, small, at $7 50.

J Gilchrist & Co shipped east 12 car loads containing 1,100 head.

C R Ward sold 500 head, delivered in Philadelphia, at $10 62 ₱ cwt. net.

STOCK. Hogs were plenty. 1,100 head were offered, but found no purchasers. The nominal rates were $6@6 50 ₱ cwt.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

TRIBUNE REPORT.

SECOND DAY.

Close of the Market Tuesday, March 1.—Only 100 fresh stock and but few left over from yesterday, and the decline in the market is large, it is a little stronger than yesterday, the weather, being colder, with a drp snow falling. Bull beef is worth 15c ₱ lb. Look for lower prices next week, and if we do not see them we will look again. We can no longer make any calculations about supply nor price. It is certain that with the present rate of supply, prices will keep up at a very high point, if not as high as this week. If the present rate continues, the consumption of beef will certainly decrease, and butchers will fail to make money. We certainly think it the duty of all families to study economy, and not eat roast beef and steaks at 25 cents a pound. They can eat cheaper food, and if cattle must make the passage from Lake Erie without food or water, and not be able to get a drop in the yards, and go thus to the butchers, people can eat healthier food. It is quite time for improvement in this respect.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

QUOTATIONS.—The following reports of sales of Sheep and Lambs, by several of the sheep-brokers who sell on commision, will give the average prices per head this week. They are quoted ₱ lb live wieght, for Sheep 7½@8c; Lambs, 8@9c.

The supply of Sheep is so large this week that brokers are quite at the mercy of butchers. We do not know when we have been a dollar opening than we sound on Monday morning in sixth street. We think that there must have 7,500 head fed here on Sunday, since this week's sales avrrged only 7¼ cents. We know that single carcasses of good mutton of about 50 lb could be had on Friday and Saturday at 8 cents a pound. It is true that the wholesale butchers get 9@10c from regular customers who get their meat from the slaughter house, and for some extra heavy sheep they get 11c ₱ lb, but in their purchases of stock they are governed by the state of trade at the Washington market-place, and therefore they were not willing to bid much over 8½ ₱ lb, live weight, for any stock on sale on Monday morning. One of the largest butchers, who kills 1,000 a week, was looking at a lot of Michigan fine-wool Sheep, which hand been well fed, and we judge would average 96 lbs strong which he was trying to buy at less than $8 each—the seller offering them first at $8 25, and coming down to $8. We understood that the owner was offered $8 25 in Albany. We therefore concluded that the price at the opening of the market on Monday morning could not be quoted at over 8½ ₱ lb, live weight, for good fair quality fine-wool Sheep of 90 to 100 lb average. Such pelts are worth about $3 75 each; last year they were $4 50@5 50—and that is what is the matter with the Sheep market. The price of mutton is low, while beef is extravagantly high; and the prospect is pretty sure of its continuing in the same way, as the number of Sheep fed for the butcher this Winter has been greater than ever before.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by Railroads, to wit: Hudson River Railroad, 8,438; New Jersey Central Railroad, 1,908. Total, 8,534.

QUOTATIONS.

George W. Dorman gives the following figures as the price of Hogs this week:

	Live wt.	Dead wt.
Western corn-fed, ₱ lb	7 @ 8 c.	10¼@10¾c
Distillery-fed	7½@7¾c.	9½@9¾c.

At these rates he reports trade very dull, and stock arriving faster than it will sell.

The market last week, notwithstanding the buoyancy and firmness of provisions, was very dull for three or four days, the few hogs taken from the pens being for slaughtering on account of holders. On Saturday there was some improvement, and hopes were entertained that prices, which on that day were at the highest range of the week, would be maintained. On Monday, however, the market relapsed into declines, and transactions for the greater part of the day consisted of a few light lots only for the retail trade. Toward evening quite a number of the heaviest hogs changed hands, and the market closed at the following reduced rates, which also prevailed on Tuesday: Good and medium grades, 8@8¾c ₱ lb; ordinary, 7½@8c ₱ lb; scalawags, 6½@7¼c; still hogs, 7½@8c. The arrivals for the week amount to 53,164; same week last year, 19,881; arrivals of Western dressed for the week, 11,030.

New York Markets.

Coffee—The market continues very strong, and the quantity offering very limited. In the addition to the cargo of the Diana, to arrive, noticed in yesterday's report, there were sold 3,000 bags Rio per Fortuna, and a cargo of 3,500 bags Santos, both, as well as the Diana's cargo, at 35½c, 4 months.

STOCK OF COFFEE, MARCH 1.

	1862.	1862.	1864.
Total	119,040	89,209	33,185

Copper—The market is firm, but not active. Sales of 200,000 lbs, Quincy, at 42c; and 75,000 lbs Baltimore, in lots, at 40½@41c.

MOLASSES—Was quiet. Sales of 250 bbls New Orleans at 68@72c.

STOCK OF MOLASSES, MARCH 1.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	5,607	2,479	664
Cuba Clayed	905	.....	331
Porto Rico	1,079	609	118
Total	7,581	2,798	1,113
Barrels	2,001	6,543	8,217

Sugar.—The market was less active, but very firm. Sales 500 hhds, including 160 hhds new crop Cuba fair refining, 13½@13¾c; 180 hhds Demerara on private terms; the balance New Orleans, covering the range of 10¾c to 15c. Also, 210 boxes for export at 10c, in bond, quality averaging No. 15. Refined Sugars firm but quiet.

STOCK OF SUGAR, MARCH. 1.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Cuba, hhds	15,481	16,273	8,254
Porto Rico	1,404	525	1,116
New Orleans	280	19,950	6,185
English Islands, &c	2,404	.....	1,045
Total hhds	19,599	27,742	16,580
Boxes	10,825	8756	10,892
Bags	89,154	75157	89,581
Melado hhds	456	123	17

Tobacco—The inquiry is but moderate. Sales 151 hhds Kentucky at 9@17½c; 471 bales Havana on private terms.

STOCKS OF DOMESTIC TOBACCO.

	Kentucky Hhds	Va and N C Hhds	Ohio Hhds	Total Hhds
Stock Feb. 1, 1861	20,866	2	10	20,878
Received since	984	...	...	924
Total	21,790	2	10	21,802
Delivered since	5,109	...	...	5,109
Stock March 1, '64	16,681	2	10	16,698
Same time 1863	16,769	5	8	16,783

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 27.—Wool—Sales 2,400 lbs fleece at 75c; 11,300 lbs foreign at 50c. Printing Clothe—Market dull and lower; the following are the rates: 2,000 pieces 64x61 16½c early in the week; 3,000 do do 16½c; 6,000 do do 16¼c; 5,000 do 60x64 16¼c—16,000 pieces.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

We have no change to note in the market. The demand, especially for old leaf, continues good, and owing to the light stocks on hand, the market rules firm at full prices. The sales amounted to 38 hhds, as follows:

Sales at Bodman's warehouse, 30 hhds, viz.: 4 hhds old Macon county leaf—2 at $17 25, 1 at 19 25, 1 at 20 50, 1 at 24 50.

Nine hhds Virginia leaf and lugs, as follows: 1 at $9, 1 at 19 25, 1 at 10 50, 1 at 14, 1 at 17 50, 1 at 17 75, 1 at 18, 1 at 18 50, 1 at 19 25, 3 hhds new Ohio at $5 50.

Four hhds new Kentucky lugs and trash, viz: 2 at $5 50, 2 at $7 50. 4 boxes new Virginia at $5, and 2 at $2 75. 50 cases Ohio seed leaf, new, wrappers and fillers ranging from $6 to $16. Receipts light.

Memphis Cotton Market.

Inferior	41@45c
Ordinary	55@58c
Good Ordinary	59@59c
Low Middling	62@63c
Middling	64@65c
Strict Middling	—@66c
Good Middling	—@68c
Middling Fair	—@—

RIVER MATTERS.

MARCH 1, 1864.

RIVER REPORTER COMMERCIAL.—*Dear Sir:* For the purpose of relieving the anxiety of your "river friends," and others who anticipate a lack of tonnage on the Western waters for Government and commercial purposes, I inclose you a partial list of the *long side-wheel* boats now finishing and under contract at the different points on the Western rivers.

It will be borne in mind that this list does not include *short side-wheel* (or lock-boats, as they are called), nor *stern-wheel* boats, of which there are numbers building. In addition to the large number that have been completed during the last fall and winter, there is now building—

On the Monongahela	2	At Louisville	3
At Pittsburgh	1	At New Albany	5
At Shousetown	2	At Cannelton	2
At Freedom	1	At Paducah	1
At Wheeling	2	At Metropolis	2
At Cincinnati	11	At St. Louis	3
At Madison	2		
At Jeffersonville	2	Total	39

I presume this does not embrace all, but as many of these are of the largest class, and are to be finished at an unprecedented cost, there need be no apprehension felt that boatmen are not fully alive to the wants of the country, if they are not to their own interests.

Yours, STATISTICS.

CINCINNATI.

There is seven feet hence to Louisville, four and a half feet in the canal and two and a half feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls.

The Lower Ohio is falling, with seven feet from Portland to Cairo.

The Cumberland is falling, with three and a half feet.

The Kanawha has five feet and rising.

The Cricket No. 3, Miami and Golden Era, from Pittsburgh; Ohio, No. 3, from Marietta; Ingomar, from the Kanawha; low-water Rover and Princess, from Nashville; Aurora, from St. Louis, and Lady Pike, from Memphis, include the arrivals—all with full cargoes, except the Rover. She towed five barges from Pittsburgh to Nashville, containing 1,150 tons of railroad iron, and returned light, towing her barges back. She left for Pittsburgh with four barges, taking five hundred tons of freight.

The Argonaut No. 2 was the only departure, outside of the dinky packets. She was full of freight, and had a fair passenger trip.

Captain Varner will drop the Navigator down to the wharf to-day, and load for Pittsburgh. The Navigator will take the Aurora's up river freight, if she be loading for New Orleans.

The Miami will be transferred to Capt. Geo. Wolff, who recently purchased the boat from Capts. Hamilton and Bryson, for $35,000.

Messrs. Slimer & Raife, and Capt. Black, yesterday sold the Silver Cloud to the United States Naval Department for $32,000, deliverable here on her return from Louisville.

Yesterday, Messrs. Slimer & Raife purchased one-fourth of the Nightingale from Messrs. Morse & Glover, of the American Insurance Company, at the rate of $35,000 for the entire boat.

Captain C. A. Dravo having returned from Pittsburgh, will leave for Pittsburgh on Saturday with the Anderson. Captain Andy Robinson, Jr., takes charge of the office of this fine side-wheel packet.

The new owners of the Miami will probably send her to Memphis.

Capt. Frank Marratta has retired from the firm of Reno, Marratta & Co.

General Grant's order in relation to pilots has created considerable excitement amongst the class to whom it is particularly directed. Every steamboat at the wharf is furnished with a copy and required to keep it in a conspicuous place.

ST. LOUIS.

The river was stationary on Saturday; yesterday it was about the same. Stormy weather set in on Saturday, and continued yesterday, with cold and heavy rains. The latter has probably been very extensive over the whole country, and will swell the rivers. During the forenoon yesterday the rain was very light. It ceased, and was succeeded by several inches of snow.

The Illinois is rising slowly, with seven feet in the channel from the mouth to Peoria. The Upper Mississippi is stationary, and has four and a half feet in the channel to Keokuk. The Missouri is rising slowly, with five feet in the channel from the mouth to St. Joseph.

Business continues exceedingly brisk. There is no end to the freight shipping and to be shipped to Nashville, White river, and points on the Lower Mississippi.

On the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Illinois, there is a vast quantity of produce awaiting early shipment to this port, and boats in that stream have a prospect of getting all they want through the season.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

Per Emma Graham—Clarke & Co, 280 bbls flour, 12 sks wool 7 bbls butter and eggs, 9 bbls f seed, 25 bags do, 76 bbls eggs, 8 rolls leather, 1 pkg d goods, 9 bbls butter, 7 hhds meat, 4 do seed and eggs, 2 bxs leather; Fleming & Steel, 7 bbls seed and beans, 24 bbls green apples; Woodridge & Atwood, 71 o bbls; J S Liggett, 248 flour bbls; Nick Sours, 4 bbls eggs and meat, 1 keg sorghum; Mr Fisher, 7 bb's mdse, 1 keg molasses, 2 sks produce; J F Guttendorf; 3 bbl eggs Jason Noble, 2 bbls flour, 1 bbl meal; Matthew Gordon, 3 bbls flour, 2 bbls meat; R H Lytle, 17 sacks corn and oats, 5 bbls mdse; Fetzer & Armstrong, 1 box d apples, 3 bbls eggs, 4 sacks flaxseed; Graff, Bennett & Co, 5 bbls sand, 1 keg, 1 trunk; Nicholas Sock, 3 boxes bacon, 2 bbls do; U Tilton & Co, 25 bbls oil; W J Donahue & Co, 22 sks corn, 1 box butter; J S Dilworth, 2 boxes butter and eggs; John Woolslayer, 17 bbls apples, 5 sacks rags, 2 bbls dried apples; G H Anderson, 1 box and 13 rolls leather; Monongahela wharf boat, 1 box mdse; Simpson & Kurn, 50 sacks corn; Jones Gardner, 150 bbls flour; Graham & Thomas, 10 bbls do; Voegtly & Kopp, 100 bbls flour, 20 sacks do, 20 sacks meal; Rea & Keil, 20 sacks meal; Barth, 3 boxes eggs; Adams Express Company, 4 bbls do, 1 tub butter; Owner, 3 beef cattle; owner, 13 beef cattle.

Cincinnati.

PER GEM.—Clarke & Co, 100 barrels pork, 44 casks bacon, 123 barrels meat, 140 do whisky, 15 bags hemp, 31 bags wool, 1 tiers hams; Snydam, 120 sacks oil cake.

Evansville.

PER CLARA POE.—R T Kennedy & Bro; 580 sacks wheat.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—

F Sellers & Co, 1,230 sides; McConnolly, 200 bbls flour; R Robinson & Co, 762 hams; Hanna & Co, 30 tes do; J J Worthington, 2 cars hay; Bryan & Co, 1 do pig metal; Hays & Rees, 1,500 hams; R Loomis, 1 car pig metal; Jas M Montooth, 2 boxes cheese; Hanna & Sinclair, lot rags and paper; J Rhodes, 1 car barley; Hamar & Danler, 5 bureaus, 1 bundle frames; W B Hays, 1502 bulk hams; M'Bain & Largent, 223 sks oats; Ramsey & Co, 2 car loads lumber; Robinson & Co, 1,000 hams; Shoemaker & Laug, 100 bbls flour; J Rhones, 175 sks barley; D Wallace, 60 bbls h wins; Mackeown & Linhart, 50 do flour; J Hill, 122 empty bbls; Hartman & Co, 317 rolls roofing paper.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—

Whitmore & Co, 100 bdls scythe snathes; P H Laufman 5 bdls forks; Kennedy & Bro, 336 bush wheat; Wilson & Worthing 90 sacks corn, 105 bush do; Culp & Shepard 10 bbls flour; McNeil & Fulton 4 sacks dried apples, 21 do flax seed, 1 bbl lard, 1 keg do; Wm Cooper 1 bbl whiskey, 1 do butter; L H Voight 13 sks timoth'y seed; McNeil & Fulton 11 sacks dried apples, 3 do lard, 1 keg do; Chas Hawkins 3 horses and mare; J Grazier 2 hhds tobacco; John Mayer 2 hhds tobacco; Fackner & Irvin, 1 box hams; M E Frazier, 3 bxs mdse; H Dollmeyer, 16 caddies; Chas Balsley, 8 caddies; W H Smith & Co, 10 bxs tobacco, 12 caddies do; B Dalzell & Co, 10 bxs tobacco; 3 hf bbls do; Wm Hoffman, 2 bxs wine.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—H C Pavitt, 10 sks oats; M O & Brickle, 1 car iron; Lewis, Baily & Dalzell, 1 car do, Spang & Co, 1 car do.

$150 BOUNTY.—THE FOURTH WARD, Allegheny City, is prepared to pay a BOUNTY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, (in addition to the Government Bounty,) to Volunteers sufficient to fill its quota under the call of the President.

Application for the Bounty will be made to J. C. McPherson, Esq., Treasurer of the fund, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Allegheny city, (accompanied by a certificate from any Provost Marshal, or recruiting officer, that they have enlisted, the recruit designated to be credited to the Fourth Ward, Allegheny city,) being the fourth sub-district of the 23d District of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS M. HOWE,
President of Bounty Fund Board, of 4th Ward, Allegheny city. fe6

GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of Sixth and Wood Sts.

BANK OF DISCOUNT, DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE.

REPRESENTED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Stockholders individually liable to the extent of their private means.

Gold, Silver and Currency bought at best market rates.

Drafts on Germany and other foreign countries, and on all the principal cities in the United States bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessable points and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.

Deposits received and interest allowed upon time deposits as per agreement.

Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and others doing business with us will find their orders promptly executed, and their interest at all times carefully consulted.

Bank open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.
A. HOEVELER, President. se21

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS,
Agreements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 24	New York	Liverpool.
City Manchester	Feb 27	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	N. Y.	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Feb. 24	New York	N. Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New York	Havana.
GeoWashington	Feb 27	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 3	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Evening Star	April 2	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

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A Monster Iceberg.

The English steamer Olympus on her last voyage from Liverpool, reports passing an iceberg one hundred and fifty miles long, on the 5th ultimo, in lat 42, long. 49 40.

Launch of a Steamship.

John Englis & Son launched on Tuesday from their yard, foot of Tenth street, Lea's river, the largest steamer ever built for the China trade. She is 322 feet long, 80 feet extreme breadth and 14 feet hold. The tide will serve for the ceremony at about four o'clock p. m.

THE number of persons who crossed the Channel by the Calais and Dover line of steamers, in 1863, was 125,025, showing an increase of 49,839 passengers over 1861, and almost equal to 1862, which year, in consequence of the London Exhibition, was an exceptional one.

The Boston Board of Trade and the New Steamship Company.

BOSTON, March 1.

A committee of the Boston Board of Trade have issued a circular, soliciting subscriptions for the American Steamship Company. They propose to raise a capital of $1,700,000 in shares of $100 each, and to construct four first class steamships of 2,600 to 2,800 tons to run between Boston and Liverpool.

The Bohemian Disaster.

The Portland (Maine) *Press* says:

"The Bohemian sits firmly upon the rock on which she first settled, with from thirty to fifty feet of water under the bow and stern, the centre of the vessel only touching. The arrangements are nearly perfect to commence raising her, in which the wreckers are very confident they will be successful.

"The number of bodies found up to 1 o'clock on Sunday was twenty-two, of which all but one have been identified. But two of the crew are missing. A larger number of passengers are lost than was at first reported."

New Steamship Lines.

Both the Postoffice and Commerce Committees have before them propositions and memorials from the Chamber of Commerce of New York for the establishment of new lines of steamships to various ports of the Mediterranean sea. In their petition they allude to the general merits of any plan which may promise to secure for the United States the advantages of steam communication with the Mediterranean. In the waters of that sea seven lines of ocean steamers, under the auspices of various European powers, are now employed. The committee of both houses look favorably upon these projects.

The Privateer Florida.

The London *Post*, of the 11th ultimo, speaking of the departure of the privateer Florida from Brest, says:

"Intelligence was received at Liverpool to the effect that the Confederate cruiser Florida, under the command of Captain Maffit, left Brest on Tuesday night in the midst of a dense fog, on a cruise. We understand that the United States war steamer Keersage, on being apprized of the Florida's sailing, stood out to sea the same evening, so that there is every possibility of a fight between the two vessels, if they should chance to come together."

Naval Matters.

The great iron-clad ram Dictator is rapidly approaching completion. Her boilers have been already placed; and in the course of a few weeks, she will be ready for the reception of her tremendous armament. She is to be in command of the well known officer, Captain John Rodgers, who is now in the city, giving a theoretical supervision to the work upon his vessel. Captain Ericsson superintends in person.

An investigating board of officers are holding secret sessions at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, daily. Plausible and ingenious as may be expected to "turn up" in naval circles.

A new style of armor for vessels has been suggested by an English gentleman doing business in this city. It consists of wire cables closely interwoven. Elasticity and firmness are the chief merits claimed for the new idea. The plan embraces a peculiar backing for this armor, detailed mention of which would not be appropriate at present. The idea seems to be ingenious; but its success is, of course, merely speculative as yet. It is claimed as an invention *par excellence* for light draught boats.

A second invention, which has created no little interest in marine circles, is a side-wheel, for steamers and river-boats, which neutralizes the reverse pressure of the column of water raised by paddles after the propelling force has been expended, and they are out of the stream or sea. Still a third invention, is a boat with side-wheels working horizontally. The contrivance is singularly ingenious, and experiments tried upon a small scale indicate that, by its adoption, a much higher rate of speed can be obtained with a smaller expenditure of fuel. An unique contrivance negat